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Master baker with a divining-rod tracks down the Nibelungen treasure

Day after day master baker Alois Sohr, 55, stands at his ovens in the small town of Sulzbach in the Taunus region. Yet scarcely a weekend passes without Alois packing his bags and setting off on a journey.

In his baggage there are not only the usual razor, toothbrush and pyjamas, but also a strange object made of steel. For master baker Alois is one of the most successful amateur wielders of a divining-rod in the Federal Republic.

This spare-time hobby of Herr Sohr's has taken him to all parts of this country where, commissioned by drilling companies, builders and architects to detect underground springs and seams of lead.

Scientists may turn up their noses at the idea of divining-rods, but Mr Sohr's successes prove him right. His trusty rod has helped him to locate underground springs and give accurate predictions of exactly where they are and how extensive.

This summer Alois Sohr plans to travel to Worms, armed with his divining-rod of course, to try to pinpoint the treasure of the Nibelungen.

According to the former burgomaster of Mainz and amateur historian Dr Hans Jacobi the Nibelung treasure is not a myth, but a genuine historical episode. Enormous quantities of gold are buried on the bed of the Rhine. Alois Sohr is hoping that his divining-rod will tell him exactly where.

The master baker's last notable success in his endeavours to pinpoint underground water and metal was at Eschborn, near Frankfurt. Commissioned by the municipal authorities he sought out two springs that provide around 375 gallons of water per hour.

A few years ago Mr Sohr cleared up the mystery of the "bewitched farmyard" at Durbach-Ergerbach, near Offenburg. Cattle at the farm died mysteriously and even little children died for no accountable reason. Mr Sohr investigated and discovered a radioactive seam of lead.

Another scene of success for Alois Sohr was Menzenschwand in the Black Forest. This is the scene of the largest uranium deposit in the Federal Republic. While blasting was being carried out on the the local water supply dried up.

Not only did the man with the di rod discover the altered course of spring, but he also found a mi deposit at the spot.

At the age of fourteen Mr Sohr di his first spring. His reward for discovery which he made on behalf butcher, was a string of *Wurst*.

Mr Sohr has a simple explanatio his successes, but it is hardly likely accepted by science. He said: "… and right polarisation is unequal."

Be that as it may, the master bak received any number of thank-you from grateful, water-seeking local ities, builders and the like.

Even with regard to the illu treasure of the Nibelungen Alois So matter-of-fact, but filled with so but a fair degree of unshakeabl confidence.

The water-diviner from Sulzbach "If ever there was a treasure of Nibelungen, master baker Sohr will it."

(Hannoversche Presse, 22 July 19…)

Few objections to mixed marriages

Only thirteen per cent of people in the Federal Republic are opposed to mixed marriages between people of different religious denominations, according to research carried out by *Infratest* this spring in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia.

Eighty-two per cent were quite content that religion was irrelevant when two people went to the altar. There were only slight divergences of opinion registered on this topic between Protestants and members of the Roman Church.

Eighty-four per cent of Protestants and eighty per cent of Catholics said they saw no objections to mixed marriages. But of those who were deeply religious and had strong ties with the Church 37 per cent said they were inclined to reject mixed marriages.

Ninety-three per cent of those questioned between the ages of twenty and 29, the most popular marrying ages, said they saw no grounds for conflict in interdenominational marriages.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 16 July 1970)

For and against narcotics

Surveys have shown that about three people in every ten in this country are prepared to take hashish and 51 per cent would not hand over a hashish taker to the police.

Seventy-five per cent of people here find the spread of drug taking deplorable, fifteen per cent think it is of no great importance and seven per cent consider it totally irrelevant.

Those who find drug taking most unacceptable are the over-sixties (84 per cent), members of lower social strata (79 per cent) and those who attended *Volksschule* and received no advanced education (76 per cent).

One in eight of the under-twenties considers that drug taking should be legalised, but only one in a hundred of the over-sixties is of this opinion.

Fifty-seven per cent of people interviewed reckon stronger measures should be taken to counter drug taking. Thirty-four per cent consider drugs should be obtainable on prescription only. Four per cent say narcotics should be freely and readily available.

(WELT am SONNTAG, 19 July 1970)

The German Tribune

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Bonn-Moscow treaty – historical landmark in East-West relations

Süddeutsche Zeitung
MÜNCHNER NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN

It is not going too far to say that the negotiation of a treaty between Bonn and Moscow on renunciation of the use force and cooperation marks the beginning of a new chapter in the history of East-West relations.

The treaty is not, of course, an alliance and cannot be considered to be on a par with the 1954 treaties between Bonn and the West.

Even so, the Brandt government's attempt, 25 years after the end of the war, to come to terms with the East bears comparison in terms of historical significance with Konrad Adenauer's consistent policy towards the West in the fifties.

For the first time in German history an attempt to come to terms with this country's neighbours to the East is being made in confidence and cooperation with the West.

The fateful concept of supporting the West against the East is to be relegated to past history, just as that of supporting the East against the West has been.

Mention of Tauroggen and Rapallo, invariably made when the West suspects this country of flirting with Russia, has with every good reason not been made on this present occasion.

All three Western Allies have no doubt whatsoever that the Brandt government is playing fair in the common interest of safeguarding peace.

What is more, the Western Allies virtually expected the Bonn government to take the international political requirements of the seventies into account and risk an attempt to come to agreement with the East.

Who can forget the difficulties Konrad Adenauer encountered with the Western powers, particularly America, in 1966 when he established diplomatic relations with Moscow on the strength of a Soviet undertaking to release tens of thousands of German prisoners of war?

With past difficulties in mind the observer will by no means consider present agreement on ways and means to be a matter of course. He will appreciate the diplomatic endeavour that has led to the present state of affairs.

There is something else that is unusual in the present agreement with the East. For 200 years many Germans have been conscious of Eastern policy as a triangular relationship between two major powers and Poland.

Cooperation with Russia meant subjection or even division of Poland whereas a rift between the two major powers led to the temptation to allot Poland to the one and play it off against the other.

The basis of Willy Brandt's Eastern policy is not only securing the confidence of the West but also offering to come to an understanding with all Eastern Bloc countries, particularly Poland.

The target is not to isolate one country (be it Poland or the GDR) but seriously to restore relations to a normal footing – which is by no means the same as legitimating and sanctioning a most imperfect status quo.

The attempt to reconcile the many separate elements of this policy line is something of a tight-rope walk, or to use a Bismarckian figure of speech, a matter of keeping several balls in the air.

In negotiating the Moscow treaty Willy Brandt and Walter Scheel have demonstrated the extent to which they have the knack. Coming to terms with Moscow can be regarded as the cornerstone of policy towards the Eastern Bloc.

Objections from the ranks of the Christian Democrats to the effect that the Brandt government is neglecting Poland, indeed betraying it to Moscow and the Brezhnev doctrine, fail to bear in mind the fact that at one stage negotiations with Warsaw had progressed further than talks with the Kremlin.



The fishermen being fishermen

(Cartoon: E.M.Lang/Süddeutsche Zeitung)

And have not the Christian Democrats argued for years that it is better to talk to the organ-grinder rather than the monkey in order to make progress on the German and Berlin questions?

Bonn has now acted accordingly, at the same time not neglecting Poland in the realisation that you cannot have one without the other.

Brandt's Twenty Points made at Kassel, the offer to the GDR, also still stand. If the GDR government, unlike Moscow and Warsaw, continues to remain unwilling it will merely manoeuvre itself into isolation.

Once the treaty with Moscow is signed East Berlin will not even be able to convince another Eastern Bloc country that an allegedly revanchist Federal government in Bonn is the obstacle on the road to understanding.

If Herr Ulbricht continues as he is doing he may well end up the loser. He still has to prove that he does not owe his position purely and simply to the continuation of the Cold War and the closure of frontiers between the two halves of Germany.

The GDR is not mentioned in the treaty with Moscow. Nowhere in the text is there the slightest mention of full diplomatic recognition of East Berlin.

Bonn's note on Germany unity, on the other hand, does concise and exact justice to the basic principle of self-determination. Provided the note is accepted without demur by Moscow, which is to be expected, the principle would be better served than by Adenauer's 1955 letter to Soviet Premier Bulganin.

Konrad Adenauer emphasised this country's legal claim to the sole right to represent the German people. His letter was accepted by the Soviet government but its contents were expressly rejected.

Another word, Berlin, is also avoided in the text of the treaty. There is a legal reason for this. As the Four Powers are solely responsible for Berlin, as it is in Bonn's interest to stress, renunciation of force and the Berlin question must be dealt with separately.

Even so, the objective connection between the two is clear to all concerned. An express proviso incorporated into the text by Bonn in the course of drafting makes it clear that ratification will be dependent on substantial progress being made in the Four-Power talks on Berlin.

On this crucial point too Foreign Minister Scheel has adhered to the guidelines drawn up by the Cabinet.

"Without considerable progress towards stabilisation of the status of West Berlin," to use Chancellor Brandt's words, a comprehensive peace settlement cannot be reached.

In all scepticism no one will now be able to maintain that the agreement reached in Moscow represents formal West German approval of the terms of the 1945 Potsdam Agreement. The Moscow treaty is forward- rather than backward-looking.

Frontiers are to be inviolable, which to all intents and purposes they were in Adenauer's days, but they are not by any manner of means to be declared sacrosanct and inalienable.

No obstacles have been placed in the way of the desire for peaceful, joint supersession of frontiers.

What Foreign Minister Scheel wrote before leaving for Moscow has been borne

Continued on page 2

The Opposition's dilemma

The Moscow treaty certainly could represent a turning point, a new leaf in relations between this country and the Soviet Union, but fundamentals have yet to follow the formalities. The treaty still has to be filled with life and politics to show how right and necessary it was.

Although obviously in something of a jam, the Opposition definitely has an important part to play. Will it continue to say no – merely because it was not responsible for the draft – even though the majority of the German people feel the improvement of relations between this country and the Soviet Union to be desirable?

Or will it attempt to make the Moscow agreement out to be a feather in its own cap by maintaining that it only proved possible as a result of determined opposition by the Christian Democrats and the Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU) to a number of formulas known to have formed part of preliminary negotiations?

Further opposition is unlikely to benefit the Christian Democrats. Virtually the entire world has reacted with a decided sigh of relief to the outcome of the Moscow talks. Negation alone will not win Franz Josef Strauss additional votes in the Bavarian provincial elections.

It would be of benefit for all concerned if the Opposition were at long last to acknowledge that this objectively, toughly and patiently negotiated treaty represents a new basis of a policy that may genuinely make peace less precarious.

The Federal government has reiterated its readiness frankly and fairly to cooperate with the Opposition on the matter. It is now up to the CDU/CSU to decide whether or not it wants to be constructive.

Hartmut Miegel

(Hannoversche Presse, 8 August 1970)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

A 24-point pilot agreement for nuclear controls has been drafted in Vienna



Frank satisfaction was registered by all concerned at the end of July on the conclusion of a pilot agreement on the international inspection system provided for in the non-proliferation treaty.

In 33 sessions a special committee of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna on which all interested countries are represented drafted a 24-point outline that is to form the basis of the individual agreements non-nuclear powers are to conclude with the IAEA.

The nuclear non-proliferation treaty, which came into force on 5 March last, provides for an international system of inspection and controls in order to ensure that fissile material allegedly to be used for peaceful purposes cannot secretly be used for the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction.

The nuclear powers are the only signatories not under obligation to sign an undertaking to this effect.

Fears that Moscow and Washington might with the aid of the inspection clause bring about a nuclear Yalta of cosmic proportions, to use Franz Josef Strauss's phrase, have proved unfounded.

Far from laying themselves open to industrial espionage and emasculation of their atoms for peace potential the have-nots won virtually all along the line in Vienna. The two superpowers, leading participants noted, had been uncommonly obliging.

The pilot agreement takes into account the three main wishes of nuclear threshold powers and their industrial concerns: —

1. International inspection will be limited to the flow of fissile material in general and that of pure material suitable for military uses in particular.
2. No obstacles are to be placed in the way of exports of nuclear plant, equipment and heavy water; they are merely to be recorded.
3. The right to reject undesirable inspectors is now guaranteed in writing.

The thirteen typewritten pages of the draft provide for each signatory setting up an inspection system of its own that is to cooperate with IAEA's international system.

This ends the arguments as to whether Euratom is to be allowed to retain its own inspection system. It also puts other countries on the same footing as Euratom.

The IAEA's supervisory function is to aim for maximum cost-efficiency. As far as possible statistical methods are to be used and inspections, when abolutely essential, to be carried out at strategic points where the consumption of nuclear fuel can be measured without having to delve deeper into the workings of the plant.

The use of strategic points goes back to a proposal originally made by the Bonn Federal government.

A minimum of details about the plant must evidently continue to be divulged to the inspectors but with the many safeguards incorporated into the Vienna pilot agreement the danger of industrial espionage has been reduced to virtually nil.

The draft also stipulates that inspection is not to interrupt the operation of a unit.

Nuclear have-nots are even guaranteed a right that does not automatically follow from the provisions of the non-proliferation treaty: that of military exploitation of atomic energy for non-explosive purposes, including, for instance, conventionally-armed nuclear warships and submarines.

In the past the Soviet Union has been particularly insistent that any such use of nuclear power is irreconcilable with the terms of the non-proliferation treaty.

The pilot agreement on the legal basis of the international inspection system now expressly distinguishes between prohibited (the manufacture of nuclear warheads) and permitted military applications.

For obvious reasons (no country is too keen on opening up its military installations) the latter category are even to be spared mandatory inspection. The IAEA is to make do with details of their consumption of fissile material.

One important question, finance, was not answered at Vienna. According to various estimates the projected supervision system, to which the United States and Great Britain are voluntarily to submit their own installations, will cost between forty and 120 million Marks a year in the eighties.

The industrial nations of the ... propose to divide the cost in acco... with the criterion used in the ... budget of the IAEA, that is, on the ... of gross national product. The deve... countries, on the other hand, want ... to be shared on the basis of ... potential.

It is interesting to note that F... which does not propose to s... non-proliferation treaty, is none... prepared to share the cost of inte... nal inspection.

At the beginning of September ne... tions between individual signatori... the IAEA are to commence on th... of the pilot agreement. It is, of ... hoped that this agreement, ge... considered satisfactory, will be ac... without alteration as a model fo... projected network of individual a... ments.

At the same time a mass of te... details must be clarified befor... international inspection system c... capable of functioning.

Pierre Simonitsch

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 August ...)

Bonn-Moscow trea...

Continued from page 1

out. Talks on renunciation of the us... force represented progress in themsel... They provided an opportunity of bri... everything out into the open and ... minating hidden differences of opi...

Even the full designation of the tr... is an indication that it is intended ... more than a new version of the ... non-aggression pact.

It could indeed form the basis ... further steps and an improvement in ... status quo that would be in the inte... of all concerned.

Hans Schuster

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 8 August ...)

Moscow faces tough task filling Asian power vacuum

"The Pacific Age has begun," Japanese Premier Eisaku Sato declared in a speech delivered in Washington at the end of last year. This is the latest of many forecasts to the effect that the Mediterranean and Atlantic eras are now to be followed by a Pacific age.

Self-confidence, optimism and a belief in the future are predominant among Western Pacific countries, particularly China and Japan.

There are people who predict that Japan will soon be the most powerful and leading country in Asia and others who maintain that China will occupy this position.

Of late the Japan supporters have sounded loudest, among them Herman Kahn and others who maintain that the 21st century will be the Japanese century, with Japan outpacing both the United States and the Soviet Union.

As a result of the cultural revolution the China supporters have quietened down but they are beginning again to conjure visions of China as a superpower.

How does Japan visualise the Pacific Age? Generally speaking it can be said that there are two views.

Premier Sato feels that the new order of the new Pacific Age will be jointly established by Japan and the United States. It is not that he disregards other countries in the Pacific region from South-East Asia and Australia to Canada. He merely talks first and foremost in terms of his own country and of the United States.

Takeo Miki, Foreign Minister from 1967 to 1968, held somewhat different views. He was first to speak of an Asian-Pacific zone. Miki sets greater store by the Asian countries without, however, turning against the United States.

He nonetheless feels that the Asian-Pacific zone must not have an anti-Chinese outlook. Indeed, he hopes that China will at some future date form part of the zone.

All Japanese comments agree that in the new age Japan will play a leading, if not the leading role in at least the Western Pacific.

From Peking's point of view the situation is exactly the opposite. With the same self-confidence and matter-of-factness China proclaims that the future will be Peking's.

It is pointless to argue who is right (or righter) since it follows from the vitality, capability and determination of the two that they, and no other Asian country, will between them decide the future of Asia.

Developments in South-East Asia and part of East Asia (Korea and Taiwan) cannot be forecast with any guarantee of accuracy. Both China and Japan are observing the course of events, assessing the independent force and will to independence of the countries in question and at the same time endeavouring to bring influence to bear.

China and Japan are not being overhasty. They are manoeuvring on a long-term basis. It is not the Chinese and the Japanese who with American and European impatience advocate military pacts and such like regional agreements in South-East Asia.

China and Japan are not of the opinion that development aid can work wonders overnight. "After planting a sapling," a prominent Japanese notes, "you have to wait and see how it progresses."

In view of the dynamism of both there is strong rivalry between China and Japan in the efforts undertaken. They may not want to stab each other in the back but they do contest one another's spheres of influence.

South-East Asia and Korea and possibly Taiwan are at stake. In view of their revolutionary teachings the Chinese apply the lever to social shortcomings, whereas Japan has the industrial and technological superiority.

It is not inconceivable that the two countries will agree to divide and rule, China retaining influence over its mainland neighbours whereas Japan will head the island and peninsular world.

Bold speculation though it may be, a final possibility is that of peaceful coexistence or even a merger of the two Asian powers. A number of American politicians have recently concluded that this is not impossible.

Europe and Asia are linked to the extent that the claws of the Soviet bear extend both east and west. At present the Soviet Union is intent on gaining influence in Asia. It would like to fill the vacuum left behind after the expected American pull-out. At the same time Moscow would like to contain both China and Japan.

Advancing from Eastern Siberia on the one hand and the Mediterranean on the other, the Soviet Union is vitally interested in the reopening of the Suez canal with a wide canal zone under the control of the Egyptians, its henchman.

This is an important aspect of the conflict between Israelis and Arabs.

It can be assumed that the Soviet Union's prospects of gaining a foothol... East and South-East Asia are pr... slender. This is a difficult busines... non-Asians, as America has found o... its cost. China is opposed to any S... advance and Japan will be too.

Even so, is it in our interest for S... warships to be able to pass through ... Suez canal virtually without let or h... rance in order to lend strength to S... influence in Asia and Soviet power e... where?

Lily Abeg

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 August 19...)

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■ POLITICS

CDU/CSU spring cleaning increases membership

Handelsblatt

Since the Christian Democrats and the Christian Social Union have been in opposition they have experienced a great increase in party membership.

The CDU/CSU claim around 5,000 new members per month now, whereas party membership was virtually stagnant while they were in power.

Certainly many of the new members left the parties shortly after joining, but CDU business affairs manager Rüdiger Göb, who was brought in to help reorganise the party set-up, reckons the net increase in membership per month is around the 3,000 level.

"And this in spite of the fact that we have not really done much campaigning for new recruits yet," Herr Göb said proudly.

The new business affairs manager considers that many people who were always sympathetic to the CDU believe that the party as an opposition party needs their support far more now than when it was in power.

The CDU/CSU has about one million members, of which 120,000 belong to the Bavarian Christian Social Union.

Despite recent successes in attracting new members Rüdiger Göb plans to go ahead with a campaign of recruitment. At the party headquarters in Nassestrasse in Bonn a special department in the public relations sector has been set up for this purpose.

Göb has already carried out some reforms at the head of the party machinery, that is to say in party headquarters. He hastens to add, however, that the party machinery was by no means bad in the past.

But when the party took its place on the opposition benches it became necessary to carry out many chores that had been neglected during twenty years in government. The CDU feels the need to meet the challenge of modern politics with a new dynamism and knows it must sweep away many of the old cobwebs.

One of the major tasks is to build up a good information network. Three new departments have sprung from the former public relations department: press, radio and television, information and public relations. There is also a completely new personnel planning department.

The general secretary and the party business affairs manager have a new department for operational planning at their disposal. This is designed to keep the party leadership informed of what is going on within and outside the party so that plans of action can be fed into the party machinery as quickly as possible. This department will also be responsible for tackling many problems off its own bat.

In the new organisational structure of the CDU this is called "problem-finding". One such problem which has cropped up already is: what will the CDU do when Walter Scheel returns from Moscow?

This reorganisation has made the party structure far more compact and the delegation of responsibilities is now much clearer. Göb admits that in the past a certain degree of muddle existed.

The initiated are well aware that the former business affairs manager Kraske did not liaise well with Secretary General Bruno Heck.

There was a certain amount of friction between these two which culminated in Krasko resigning his post as party business affairs manager and returning to the benches.

Rüdiger Göb, a former ministerial adviser to the Ministry of the Interior, sees the division of responsibilities between the business affairs manager and general secretary quite clearly.

Heck holds the political reins; he considers his position to be solely that of a representative and an organisational and staff head. Moreover his operational style is along new, more cooperative lines.

Every morning he receives a situation report from the heads of the seven departments at party headquarters, internal administration, personnel planning, organisation, policies, public relations work, information, press and television.

Within the individual departments discussion groups are formed. The old style one-man operated departments have been replaced by a system of working together.

Overall party reorganisation is at present just in the planning stage. The flow of information between local, provincial and central headquarters must be improved. For instance during the election campaign there was a lack of direction at campaign speeches.

At one meeting a speaker would very often contradict something that was being said by another speaker at another meeting at the same time.

Cooperation between the CDU and CSU shows room for improvement. But Rüdiger Göb says that his joint work with Parliamentary Party Business Affairs Manager Rasner is "quite satisfactory." But the system underlines a number of shortcomings. When the CDU/CSU were in power the major tasks to be carried out were in the parliamentary party and on its committees. But now the party as a whole requires more attention.

One sore point with the CDU is members' subscriptions. Whereas the SPD demands a certain percentage of income from its members, CDU party members are able to decide their contributions themselves.

As an aid they are given a table for subscriptions. In the past this led to a strange state of affairs where some CDU deputies were paying as little as two Marks! Now that the CDU is in Opposition a percentage-of-income system has been introduced for deputies.

(Handelsblatt, 31 July 1970)

Sweeping changes in Federal boundaries impractical

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

From time to time politicians from all parties come up with surprising new ideas for reforming the Federal state system.

One suggestion is that Hesse, the Rhineland-Palatinate and the Saar should be amalgamated. Others put forward the idea of chopping the Palatinate in half and amalgamating it with Baden-Württemberg.

With every suggestion that is made someone with a vested interest comes forward with another scheme which suits his plans better. His scheme in turn is rejected by someone else who thinks he has an even better plan!

The one point on which virtually all politicians are agreed is that the boundaries within the Federal Republic should be redrawn. The question is, how?

There are numerous reasons for combining several states to form five or six larger, more self-contained, more competitive units. But most of these are purely theoretical. They aim at strengthening the federal system as opposed to expanding the Federation.

These proposals are unrealistic. Officials whose jobs are imperilled by such schemes would fight tooth and nail against them. There would be party political objections whenever a "favourable" constituency was reconstituted and the general reaction of the members of the public affected by such changes would be total disinterest.

Administrative reforms and redrawn boundaries are necessary and desirable in many areas. But for many years it will be solely the welter of commissions set up to study the problem that will show any interest in an overall reconstitution of the Federal Republic's internal borders.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 August 1970)

FDP split is continuation of liberal parties' historical fate

The history of liberalism in Germany has unfortunately always tended to be a story of splits, disagreements and divided parties.

The main cause of these divisions goes right back to the roots of liberalism in this country, in the days when the liberal parties were first beginning to organise themselves.

To simplify matters it is best to speak of pro-Napoleonic and anti-Napoleonic liberalism.

The former was an import. It crossed the border into Germany with the Napoleonic armies which brought with them the ideas and ideals of the French Revolution in a kind of package deal.

The latter was formed as a defence against French domination, a liberal revolt against Napoleonic dictatorship. This kind of liberalism was largely North German, bourgeois, freedom-orientated and nationalistic rather than democratic.

These two basic concepts of liberalism have, in the course of the ensuing one hundred and fifty years, grown further apart. The great schism came in 1867 in Prussia when the liberals broke into two factions divided by their attitude towards Bismarck.

The progressive liberal party at that time rejected the manipulation of the constitution used by the Iron Chancellor to finance the war of 1866. The National Liberals granted Bismarck the right to levy supplementary finances for the military budget.

With further minor differences of opinion, which kept coming to the fore, the liberal split continued throughout the Weimar Republic years.

Efforts to unite the two factions failed. It was planned to put both groups under the heading *Deutsche Demokratische Partei*. But this proved impossible and the National Liberals founded the *Deutsche Volkspartei*. The schism continued.

This short glance back through the history book is necessary for a complete understanding of what has been happening lately within the Free Democratic Party (FDP), the modern-day liberals.

The FDP was founded in 1945 (but only started activities as a nation-wide party in 1948) as yet another attempt to unite the divided liberal ranks.

But the sheer persistence of the split meant that the FDP has had frequent troubles. The fifties were filled with long, arduous battles about "the German Programme" and the "Liberal Manifesto".

Once again the party was split in its attitudes to a strong personality, this time Konrad Adenauer. In 1956 the group which approved of Adenauer split off and formed the short-lived *Freie Volkspartei* (FVP). This quickly joined ranks with the conservative *Deutsche Partei*. Together they were absorbed by the Christan Democrats (DCU).

The remaining major group of the FDP was united in its attacks on Adenauer. The classic differences were thrust aside by means of a lasting "coalition" of the two factions represented by the provincial party groups in North Rhine-Westphalia and Baden-Württemberg.

But cracks are appearing in the party structure again, largely in North Rhine-Westphalia.

Walter Scheel has managed to keep the party unified on the election of Gustav Heinemann as President, he has brought them through a number of election débâcles and led them into a coalition with the Social Democrats.

But the split began to appear when new policies led to structural changes within the party. New party members came in and younger members of the party were pushed up the ladder of advancement. These younger minds opposed the old policies of the party and led to a noticeable change of direction.

The National Liberal group within the FDP, many of whose representatives have personal backgrounds which are not rooted in the *Deutsche Volkspartei* but in National Socialism, became the reception centre for FDP officials who had lost their posts and members of the Bundestag who knew they had no chance of further advancement.

The FDP's problem would be easy to solve if the majorities in the Bundestag and regional assemblies were not so slim. Supporters of the National Liberal movement are no-hopers. Their only influence is that they have a few deputies in their ranks. These men can use their seats in the Bundestag to blackmail the rest of the party.

Up will now the party leadership has had no alternative but to put up with these renegades, so long as they do not jeopardise coalitions in the Bundestag and regional assemblies. Even the National Liberals are not basically against the coalition with the SPD.

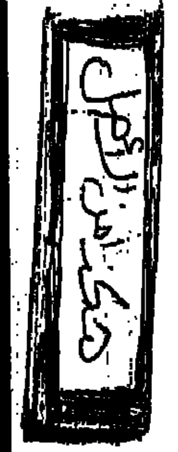
But they overstepped the mark when they vented their wrath on their state Party Chairman Willy Weyer and SPD Prime Minister Heinz Kühn, both of North Rhine-Westphalia.

The FDP has shrunk too much in size to risk experimenting. The National Liberals' dream of forming their own party is totally impractical.

With Walter Scheel having completed his mission to Moscow successfully they cannot now argue on the lines of political failure. Nevertheless it is still a real threat that they will risk the future of their party rather than renounce their own personal vested interests.

Karl-Hermann Flach

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 6 August 1970)



■ LAW ENFORCEMENT

Improved working conditions to fight crime



The Cabinet has called on the Minister of Home Affairs to submit a plan to increase internal security by 1 October. Staff at the Ministry in Bonn and the Federal Criminal Investigation Bureau in Wiesbaden are thus having to work far into the night.

The most important measure is the increase of staff in the Criminal Investigation Bureau from 900 to 1,770. Two hundred new posts are provided for in the bureau's current budget.

The overall plan envisages posts for 130 civil servants and 186 employees in the computer department of the bureau. The increase in staff will have to be followed up with an extension of the Wiesbaden bureau.

At the same time the Bonn Security Group, the executive and investigational organ of the Attorney-General in matters concerning state security and also responsible for providing escorts for the top governmental heads, is bursting at the seams.

It is inevitable that this bureau will have to be rebuilt in the vicinity of the Ministry of Defence.

All plans for an efficient fight against crime are based on the principle of using all technical facilities available.

The picture transmission service has now been extended to cover the whole of the Federal Republic. Radio pictures of fingerprints for example can now be flashed from one police station to another.

At the Criminal Investigation Bureau there is a central file of fingerprints. With its help the identity of a criminal can be established within a few hours.

Computers have also been installed for some tine now at the Criminal Investigation Bureau. The computer is fed all known facts about a criminal but it will take a few years until all available features of their crimes are reduced to computer language.

Information on criminals can also be stored at the Criminal Investigation Bureaux of the individual Federal states.

Members of the Criminal Investigation Bureau are currently working out a new system of classifying fingerprints in conjunction with police throughout the country and computer specialists.

Under this new "Dekas" system a print of each of the criminal's fingers will be found in the files. At present the central files at the Criminal Investigation Bureau contain fingerprints of two million offenders.

Shortage of staff has always hindered the large number of headquarters personnel working at the Bureau by Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher.

The Ministry of Home Affairs believes that staff today must have higher qualifications for the fight against crime. The careers of headquarters staff should therefore be subject to better conditions.

It is believed that able police officials should be members of the top ranks of the civil service. Applicants for a positon here will therefore in future have to have secondary education.

The Bonn Security Group takes up a special position within the Criminal Investigation Bureau. Its staff is to be increased from 250 to 400.

More men are to be used in solving politically motivated crimes involving foreigners and in the jungle warfare of foreign secret services.

Even though the Ministry of Home Affairs does not underestimate the research into crime carried out by this country's Research Association, people there believe that greater use will be made of the archives of the Criminal Investigation Bureau than at present.

Information derived from this quarter could also benefit proposals made by the legislature.

The smuggling of drugs still causes the police a lot of trouble. They do not believe that there are large smuggling rings in the Federal Republic.

But they have found that many Turks working here bring hashish or opium with them. It is simply a question of who is going to examine all the cases, crates, sacks and boxes that are carried from the Istanbul train when it arrives in Munich.

It has often been found that hashish or opium is concealed in a salami or in a jar of Turkish honey.

The only possibility of stopping this small-scale smuggling is economic aid for the countries concerned. Farmers there would be paid for growing corn or fruit in place of poppies.

What is termed a common front of countries consuming hashish and opium could perhaps achieve more than the work done by police officials.

The Commission for the Reform of the Work of the Criminal Investigation Bureau, nicknamed the Double-Kopf Commission because State Secretary Hartkopf is its chairman and the Bureau's President Dickopf its deputy, is reported to have come up with findings that will supplement proposals by the Home Affairs Ministry to increase internal security.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 August 1970)

Bundestag to revis[e] Visitors' Service

School classes, youth groups, y[...] officers in the armed forces and elderly living in old people's homes [...] be able to visit the Bundestag fr[ee of] charge in future.

This is planned in the new guid[elines] for the Bundestag's Visitors' Service [...] will be tried out this autumn and [...] into force next January.

The Bundestag spokesman, Herr [...] also announced that visitors who d[...] receive a travelling allowance wo[uld be] invited to a snack at the Bund[estag's] expense. Each person will be al[...] three Marks.

Under the new guidelines the Bund[es]tag will pay a third of travelling [...] with contributions between six an[d ...]teen Marks.

It will pay all but ten Marks of [...] exceeding 45 Marks.

In 1969 some 110,000 people vis[ited] the Bundestag. So far this year [...] 40,000 people have visited it. Ne[xt year] the money put aside for the Vis[itors'] Service will be doubled to a [...] Marks.

Every member of the Bundestag wi[ll be] able to invite 35 to forty people from [his] constituency to Bonn every year.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 29 July 19[70])

Divorce law reform and the woman's l[...]

If the Bundestag approves in principle the bill for divorce law reform the position of a woman within both family and society could radically change.

Experts at the Ministry of Justice admit this although they frequently point to the bill's provisional nature.

The Ministries of Labour and Family Affairs, the main Ministries that will have to come to terms with the social changes caused by the reform plan, are keeping silent.

They do not consider it possible to take a stand on the issue until the Ministry of Justice under Gerhard Jahn has given its reasons for the bill.

Both Ministries have however set up working groups to investigate its co[nse]quences for both family and society. [...] proposed maintenance law is being [...] particular prominence.

The main point is that both part[ners] will maintain themselves after a div[orce]. This means that the labour market [...] soon offer more posts for women [...] cannot claim maintenance under the [...] as they have no children to keep and [...] not sick or aged.

Labour exchanges would have to p[ay] more attention than they have done up [to] now on training and retraining women [who] wish to start work again.

The Ministry of Justice confirms [the] fact that the new divorce and mai[nt]enance law, if put into practice, will [have] the long-term effect of giving cent[ral] importance to profession and remun[era]tion in the life of a woman.

Women would then see themselves justified in claiming full equality in education, in the pay structure and [...] system of social security.

Working women whose social secur[ity] is paid for by success in their professi[onal] sphere will become in the course of development the normal type of wom[an], even married women.

The Ministry of Justice says that [the] time when laws were based on ma[...] women staying at home is drawing to [a] close.

At the same time the equality of th[e] work of housewives and mothers w[ith] that of husbands is emphasised. [...] couple's economic success is depend[ent] on both sources.

If a marriage fails, women sho[uld] therefore be compensated for any ti[me] during which they were prevented [from] doing anything for their own so[cial] security.

Politicians dealing with social welf[are] are very sceptical about the propo[sal] arising from this that men should [...] part of their old-age pension to th[eir] former wives.

They fear an increase of minimu[m] pensions that then have to be supp[le]mented by social security.

On the other hand it is not at pres[ent] considered financially practical to in[tro]troduce women's pensions that also co[ver] the periods when married women we[re] unable to go out to work.

(DIE WELT, 3 August 1970)

Better treatment for conscientious objectors

Conscientious objectors doing replacement service will in future receive various economic improvements in their position under a plan for the service's reorganisation drawn up by its Federal Envoy, Hans Iven, for the visit of President Gustav Heinemann to Bethel.

Just as conscripts are promoted to lance-corporal after six months, those in the replacement service who deserve it should also receive a lance-corporal's allowance after six months.

Severance pay for those in the replacement service should be increased for single men to fifty Marks for every month served.

Those in the service should also receive a Christmas bonus and like members of the armed forces, have twelve home passes a year.

To create a stimulus for positive achievements, Hans Iven supports official commendations and the award of cash bonuses for outstanding performances.

Conscientious objectors who wish to enter a 'profession within' the welfare services should be given the opportunity of carrying out their civilian service after training for their profession.

They could then be used as qualified social workers or doctors.

Forty per cent of the institutions taking care of the sick and elderly have no accommodation for conscientious objectors, the report claims. They should therefore be given permission to live at home.

In future, Iven reckons, COs should also be employed in professional fire brigades, in the Red Cross as drivers or orderlies or in the social work carried out by the railways. They could also be sent to people who were in particular need of help.

Hans Iven's new plan is based on the fact that the large majority of the replacement servicemen do excellent work for the common good.

But the image of the service is spoilt by the behaviour of young conscientious objectors with extreme political views or anarchist tendencies. This group makes up no more than five or six per cent of those in the service, Hans Iven claims.

Hans Iven also announced that he and the Defence Minister agreed that when there are enough posts available for the civilian service there need be no proceedings where conscientious objectors have to justify their views.

But they must be retained as long as there are only 5,000 posts available for the 15,000 conscientious objectors.

Another thing that must be retained is the investigational proceedings for soldiers who do not register as conscientious objectors until after being called up. Otherwise their action could paralyse whole sections of the armed forces.

Iven turned down a demand made by conscientious objectors at Bethel for freedom to canvas for their political views during the service period.

On his visit to the Bodelschwingh'sche Institutions in Bethel President Heinemann was very impressed by the work of COs.

"We should all speak of their work with respect," he said. He added that it was an unusually high sacrifice by the individual and devotion to others.

This was the first time in the history of the Federal Republic that a President visited conscientious objectors and spoke with them.

President Heinemann was careful in his choice of words and was particularly taciturn when journalists were in the vicinity.

He said that his visit was meant to help correct the image of conscientious objectors among the public.

Those doing their replacement service in Bethel treated this day as they would any other day and turned in up in pullovers or in tieless shirts.

President Heinemann turned angrily towards television cameramen. When dazzled by a spotlight during a press conference, he sprang up excitedly and left the platform.

"It is impossible to carry on a conversation when you cannot recognise faces," he said to the cameramen and ordered them to switch off the spotlight.

(Münchner Merkur, 30 July 1970)

■ VIEWPOINT

Bismarck's idea of German unity

CHANCELLOR'S DISTASTE FOR TERRITORIAL ANNEXATION

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Television is once again popularising the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 to 1871, an event that had almost disappeared into the depths of history. A series of seven films will be broadcast until way into 1971. The first episode was shown in July.

It will show us how Bismarck forged German unity not with speeches and sovereign decisions but with blood and iron.

This was the way of the nineteenth century, a classical European way, and no neighbouring king or emperor took it amiss. They would have done the same as the Iron Chancellor if they had been in this place.

The German princes in both north and south, in both east and west, did not like the France of the upstart Emperor Napoleon III very much.

It was their aim to defeat their old traditional enemy and they were willing to put themselves under the supreme command of the King of Prussia to this end.

After the victories and the demands by the people for the long refused national unity, even those who had delayed their decision accepted Prussian leadership and the German Empire was proclaimed in the Hall of Mirrors in Versailles.

For centuries it had been the fate of the Germans to live with their longing for national unity, just as it is today. Their yearnings were satisfied for only one short period between 1871 and 1945.

This era when our dreams were fulfilled did not do us much good. What blood and iron had won was quickly lost again in two terrible world-wide conflagrations.

Today we are forced to dream once again of national unity. Everybody from Guttenberg to Willy Brandt does. A new Bismarck would certainly instil surging enthusiasm into the hearts of Germans.

Lenbach has painted Bismarck as dignified, serious and powerful. But what was he really like? Was he a fighter, a bully, a soldier?

He was a nervous, sensitive, refined politician, a tactician with far more cunning than the late Konrad Adenauer, a classical civilian disguised in the garb of his age, the greatest exponent of *Realpolitik* that Germany has ever had.

Why? Between 1860 and 1870 German unitiy was a legitimate aim. Abroad too it was considered justified. That was Bismarck's basis.

He was always aware that France could never acknowledge this aim. If he wanted to achieve it however he had to isolate France. His success was perfect.

He bought Russia's friendship with his brutal disregard of Poland. His considerate treatment of Austria after the Prussian victory of 1866 won her over to his side.

As he had also assured himself of England's neutrality, he had made sure that any war would be fought on only one front.

It is often forgotten that in 1870 and 1871 Bismarck fought to the point of physical collapse against the elation of victory felt by his generals, his king and the whole of the population.

He did not want Alsace and Lorraine as he feared the hate this would breed. But he lost on this point.

The generals even wanted to pocket Belfort. Instead Bismarck offered them a victory parade through Paris and Belfort remained French.

The Iron Chancellor used all the means at his disposal — fits of crying, physical collapse and threats to resign — to stop the King of Prussia from annexing territory.

He lost. He lost to the spirit of irrealism, misjudgement of the environment and megalomania that was later to wipe out the Empire he created.

Bismarck did indeed forge the Empire with blood and iron but it was this congenital defect that killed it in 1945.

We who mourn our lost unity would do well to ask the great realist Bismarck what should be done in our situation. He would tell us that Europe had grown too small for national states with unlimited sovereignty.

He would point to Adenauer, the European Economic Community, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, the Warsaw Pact and the Brezhnev Doctrine.

Bismarck would recognise that the major powers of the world, Russia and America, have as little desire to see a reunified Germany as most other states.

Bismarck today would be a European, he would make his peace with the East and aim for what is possible.

His aim was always to have friends. He was on good terms with England and Austria, the great powers of his era. Relations with Russia were tolerable. He would recommend this to us today.

Blood and iron, his method, can no longer be used. After one hundred years this has become murder and contamination. The recipes are no longer the same.

Unfortunately there is little that we can get from the memories of the Franco-Prussian War that will now plague us for the next year.

Grief is the only possible emotion, grief over Bismarck's lost Empire, grief over the foolishness with which we staked our inheritance so frivolously as if it were a trifling matter to found a nation.

Bismarck gave us the chance of being the centre of Europe. This function would have demanded extreme moderation towards all sides. Bismarck was able to walk the tightrope without falling off. None of his successors were willing or able.

The suit that Bismarck cut for us did not fit. We must now live in more modest circumstances, incorporated in the Western community of nations that sustains us.

But we still have the task of preventing hostility towards Communist systems from becomming a guiding principle of our foreign policy. We are too weak for ideological woodenheadedness.

The Empire has crumbled away and what is past is past. But nobody, whether left-wing or right-wing or right-wing or wherever he may stand, need be ashamed of grief over a lost nation.

There should be no more disputing that. Bismarck is worthy of our tears, especially now that we are having to pay Hitler's bill in Moscow.

Joachim Besser

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 31 July 1970)

Book Review

The Franco-Prussian War

Relations between two neighbours were disastrously poisoned for generations after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, particularly in view of the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine.

Frenchmen and Germans did not become friends until after two further bloody conflicts and the destruction of Bismarck's Empire.

This was the factor that has meant that events can today be viewed by both sides objectively and without emotion.

A proof of this is the publication of several books on the subject in the Federal Republic on the hundredth anniversary of the conflict that started with the French declaration of war on 19 July 1870.

People wanting an overall impression of the century-old events should consults Herre's book which is split into four sections — *The Kaiser*, *War*, *Peace* and *The Empire*.

Even the first sentences show that the strength of this book lies in its exciting picturesque language and its wealth of detail that is so masterfully presented that it in no way confuses the reader but places him in the role of an eye-witness who gets everywhere, knows everything and sees all.

The work edited by Schieder and Deuerlein penetrates more deeply into various aspects of the century-old events. Individual contributions by sixteen historians illustrate the history of the epoch-making conflict.

Jochen Dittrich examines the causes and the outbreak of the War, Bismarck's role in the candidature for the Spanish throne and the significance of the notorious Ems telegram. Eberhard Kolb describes Bismarck's tough fight with the military leadership, especially when fixing surrender terms.

Walter Bussmann explained the conditions under which contemporaries could, depending on circumstance, become helpers or opponents of Bismarck.

Hans-Josef Steinberg gives an exhaustive analysis of the relationship between socialism, internationalism and the creation of the German Empire following Engels' theory of 1865 that the working classes needed a far wider field fully to develop their political activity than that offered by the individual states of a splintered Germany.

According to Julius Mottler the labour movement expected that the Empire would improve social conditions, increase the freedom of the people, refine its sense of justice and, in short, be a step forward in civilisation.

Karl Bosl reports on negotiations on the entry of South German states into the North German Confederation and the origination of the Imperial Constitution.

Ernst Rudolf Huber speaks of Bismarck's Imperial constitution in the light of German constitutional history.

Wolfgang Zorn gives a picture of the economy and society of Germany at the time the Empire was founded.

Ernst Deuerlein's contribution is an analysis of the confrontation between the nation state and nationally determined civilisation.

Following Elisabeth Fehrenbach's examination of the foundation of the Empire as treated by historians come articles on the unassimiliated or lately integrated minorities such as the Poles and Danes (by Oswald Hauser) and the Roman Catholics (by Rudolf Lill).

Lothar Gall deals with the problem of Alsace and Lorraine. He makes it clear that Bismarck did not want to annex these territories but had to yield to the pressure of public opinion and military demands for a buffer zone on the left bank of the Rhine.

Jean-Baptiste Duroselle also shows how heavily the annexation weighed upon the new Empire in his contribution entitled *The European States and the Formation of the Empire*.

Theodor Schieder's essay on the German Reich in its international and universal relations from 1871 to 1945 closes this extremely informative volume.

He once again points out that there were no real obstacles in the way of founding an Empire in spite of all the suspicions and fears of Germany's neighbours. He adds that nobody seriously considered dissolving the national state of 1871 and reversing historical development until Bismarck's German Empire had become Hitler's Greater German Reich with its totolitarian structure at home and imperialist, expansionist aims in foreign policy.

While the main emphasis in the volume of articles edited by Schieder and Deuerlein is placed on the political aspects of the creation of the Empire the central topic of *Decision 1870* is, as its subtitle suggests, the Franco-Prussian War.

The contributions of military experts are readable and even the layman will be able to understand them. The description of the War from the French standpoint by Colonel Fernand Thiébaut Schneider will be of particular interest for German readers.

Unfortunately he says little about the military aspects of they proclamation of the Paris Commune. This is dealt with at length in Joachim Hoffmann's contribution entitled *The Civil War in France from the Viewpoint of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels*.

Ernst Samhaber's article on the administration, consequences and effects of war reparations, Rudolf Buchner's on the war's influence on the European balance of power and Julien Freund's reassessment of the war all contain interesting new information.

It is not meant derogatorily when the fourth book reviewed here is described as a good work to supplement the other three.

This volume of eye-witness reports — also edited by Ernst Deuerlein — is a work in its own right, especially as Deuerlein's twenty-page introduction presents an instructive survey of the political and military events in spite of its shortness. This followed by twelve sections, classified according to subject, with an overwhelming wealth of quotations from private and official documents.

Hermann Simon

(Das Parlament, 18 July 1970)

Anno 70/71 — A War, a Reich, a Kaiser.
By Franz Herre. Published by Kiepenheuer & Witsch of Cologne. 318 pages. Price 25 Marks.

Formation of the Empire 1870/71 — Facts, Controversies, Interpretations.
Edited by Theodor Schieder and Ernst Deuerlein. Published by Seewald of Stuttgart. 480 pages. Price 38 Marks.

Decision 1870 — the Franco-Prussian War.
Edited by Wolfgang von Groote and Ursula von Gersdorff at the Research Bureau for Military History. Published by the Deutsche Verlagsanstalt of Stuttgart. 403 pages. Price 24 Marks.

The Foundation of the German Empire in 1870 and 1871 according to eye-witness reports.
Edited and introduced by Ernst Deuerlein. Published by Karl Rauch of Düsseldorf. 423 pages. Price 24.80 Marks.

THE ARTS

Street art experiment will give Hanover a bright new look

Frankfurter Allgemeine ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

In the eyes of strangers Hanover is a neat, modern city that can claim to have a lot of industry, a trade fair of international class, good shopping facilities, an airport and an underground railway construction bureau.

But an image study has revealed that the city, the capital of Lower Saxony, has the sad reputation among strangers of being over-respectable and thus boring and unfriendly.

Even its 517,000 inhabitants find it hard not to believe that these views are accurate.

Recently there have been some brave attempts to change this image and create a more lively and more attractive city centre.

The construction sites for the city's underground railway are becoming artists' playgrounds. A deep bunker has become a centre of pop art.

A flea market has been set up along the banks of the River Leine. Restaurant owners in the old part of the city are turning pavements into lively cafés.

Two trams have been given a psychedelic coat of paint and Oberstadtdirektor Neuffer has announced that he would like to do more to make the city exciting in a new way.

Herr Neuffer would like to change the whole of Hanover into one big colourful work of art. Taxis would be red instead of black. Trams would be different colours depending on their route.

Bridges and walls along main roads would be gaily decorated. Art and artists would be seen on every street.

His plans have found support among other top men on the city council. A million Marks has been allocated from the city's coffers for the Hanover Street Art Experiment as it is called.

Townsfolk and visitors will be confronted with art in such a way as has never happened before. For the next three years from 1 September to 31 August 1973 an attempt will be made to change and increase the spirits of the onlooker by incorporating works of art and artistic happenings into the city's streets, as de la Motte, the Director of Hanover Art Society, said.

Events open on 28 and 29 August with an Old Town Festival with Pop and Pep. That weekend the area between the banks of the Leine, the busy Karmarschstrasse, Hinrich-Wilhelm-Kopf-Platz outside the Provincial Assembly and the idyllic Golden Corner will be turned into a stage for mass happenings.

Curious sightseers had better leave their cars at home as they will have to reckon with hundreds of thousands of other people who are equally curious.

Brass band, beat and jazz music will ring in their ears as they watch games on the *It's a Knockout* pattern, see the above life size sculptures that will disguise the venerable old frontages or block streets, view films or colour slides projected on to large screens and take in all the painters, fire-eaters, dancers and despairing policemen.

But this festival is only a start. It means to explain to the public the aims of an experiment that will shower the city centre with sculptures, reliefs and wall paintings and try to excite and stimulate passers-by with numerous artistic events and happenings.

Herr Neuffer said that the organisers wanted to present art to the people at every moment of the day, releasing it from its normal cemetery-like environment of a still museum.

The result, he hopes, will be a colourful city that has as many works of art as trees. "We expect our street art programme to have a considerable influence on the emotional attitude of the population," Herr Neuffer said.

"Our programme will provide an unlimited wealth of topics of conversation, mobilise public commitment to a rarely achieved extent and improve the chance of making our town attractive to the public again."

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 27 July 1970)

Theatre and opera ambassadors tour the world

The Goethe Institute, which protects and furthers the interests of German language and culture abroad will be sending a theatre group out once again from the beginning of August until the end of the year.

The group chosen is, for the fourth time, Munich's *Die Brücke*. They will perform Heinrich von Kleist's *Amphitryon*, and Brecht's *Kleinbürgerhochzeit* as well as Tankred Dorst's *Kurve* and readings from works by Toller and a number of avant-gardists from German-speaking theatre groups in North and South America.

Performances will be given by the seven-strong group in fourteen countries. The cost of this venture is estimated at around 400,000 Marks.

It is expected that locals will join in performances at many of the places visited, but only the sixteen-day stay on New York's Broadway at Gert von Gontard's German-speaking theatre *Inc* will be supported financially by the hosts.

Coinciding with the visit of these theatrical ambassadors will be the performances of Carl Orff's *Die Klugen* by the *Deutsche Gastspieloper* company from Berlin in South America, and many places have organised a small scale German festival. They include Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Lima and Caracas.

(DIE WELT, 29 July 1970)

'Kleine Komödi[e]' appears in new setting

Munich's legendary boulevard [the]atre, the *Kleine Komödie*, [has] changed. Isebil Sturm, its new [...] has carried out the plans for ex[...] conceived by the late Gerhard [...]

There are now 150 extra seats [...] stylish foyer. The stage has been [...] to a different angle. But there is [...] same intimate atmosphere.

The new theatre, painted [...] gold and resplendent in a meander[...] nouveau decor, has now finally es[...]ed itself — just as it is already est[...] among a certain section of the pub[...]

But the opening premiere also [...] the drawbacks of the establishment[...] ous actors of yesterday glibly [...] show as a matter of routine.

The play *Plaza Suite* was not bad [...] Simon, the playwright, connects [...] mini-dramas with the milieu of a [...] New York's famous luxury hotel [...] treatment of the subject of marriage.

Dialogue is snappy and the scenes [...] constructed well and are pessi[...] enough to satisfy a certain intellect[...] demand yet funny enough to be en[ter]taining.

All large cities in the United St[ates] staged *Plaza Suite*. There it ran [...] months with star actors in the lead[...]

A comic *dame de salon* and [...] *bon vivant* have the chance of pull[ing] all the stops in the three versions of [the] same theme.

But producer von Ambessor can[...] supply tired gags and the protag[...] Luise Ullrich and Willi Quadflieg [...] forced to come out with cliché [...] cliché.

The producer was unable to evoke [...] American atmosphere nor could he [...] the actors vary their roles. The only [...] on stage that changed during the [...] hours were wigs and costumes.

Luise Ullrich gave all that she had [...] her disposal. She clowned a little, [...] showed heart a little. She also sho[...] Viennese charm, self-irony and a [...] conversational tone.

Will Quadflieg seemed rather help[less] [in] the world of white telephones and [...] fire catchlines. He lacked his partner's humour and self-assurance. He we[nt] through his part as a matter of routine.

A little more enthusiasm from the producer and the main characters in the routine scenes could have saved the performance.

It was obvious that the two [...] performers had no contact with each other and this made their acting [...] going.

They were not on the same wavelength in the first scene where a spoilt wed[ding] day exposes the fragility of marriage [...] in the second where a pseudo-super[...] tries all sorts of dirty tricks to entice [an] allegedly happily married ex-girlfri[end] into his bed.

Anne-Rose Ka[...]

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 29 July 1[970])

Famous choreographers teach at Cologne's Summer Academy

Hector Zaraspe takes his time. Everybody else manages to knead and pummel their body in the ninety minutes prescribed for the preparation for the climax of the classical dance in which every muscle, every finger participates.

Hector Zaraspe does not achieve this until his lesson threatens to overrun into the next one. But then the results of this dogged training accumulate and build up to a dancing frenzy that contains both the passion of the dance and the strictest control of this passion.

Ungainliness is banished, the figure is relaxed and art reduced to its essentials.

Zaraspe's training at the annual Summer Dance Academy resembles a work of art. He is the star of the instructors that Heinz Laurenzen has engaged this year. The list of lecturers looks like an entry from the golden book of choreographic teaching.

Laurenzen knows how to make his Summer Academy interesting. Though his efforts to entice teachers from the Soviet Union have not with success anyone else in the ballet world with a name and reputation comes to Cologne sooner or later. That is perhaps symptomatic.

Several top-class choreographers such as Glen Tetley, Antony Tudor, Peter Wright and Donald McKayle are among the teachers.

A dance forum has been added to the Summer Academy to explore new directions in choreography, produce a new generation and encourage it in every way it can.

Though results are poor at present, they could be worse. As if to prove this, the *Ballet Théâtre Contemporain* made its first appearance in this country during the Dance Forum.

This is a medium-sized company of some thirty dancers that has been attached to the Maison de la Culture in Amiens, France, since 1968.

As a Centre Chorégraphique National

DIE WELT UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

this company, under Françoise Adret, enjoys the support of the French Ministry of Culture.

This recently-born company has been on many foreign tours and has also had its first season in Paris at the Théâtre de la Ville.

It has splendid public relations at its disposal and there is no lack of either publicity or skilled staff.

On paper the company's repertory looks very impressive — but unfortunately only on paper and not on stage.

The trouble they take with Xenakis, Boulez, Webern, Berio or Archie Shepp are of little use. Turning to Sonia Delauney or Gustave Singier to get a decor fit for a museum is of no help. And when the stalest thing about this ballet is the actual dancing there can be little hope for the future.

After the immature French works the ballets of the young choreographers in this country seem like masterpieces, even though they are far from it.

In their ballet *Lewis C.* Dietlind Rank and Jochen Ulrich have invented an interesting story that attempts to portray in dance Lewis Carroll's strange relations with the tiny girls who read *Alice in Wonderland*.

Gerhard Bohner approaches Messaien's grandiose *Quartette on the End of Time* with an initial strictness that then unfortunately gives way to growing melancholy. He tries to capture the work's essence in purely choreographic terms, a worthy aim.

They all try to explore new paths with the scanty choreographic means at their disposal and are supported in their efforts by their colleagues.

But, it must be admitted, this country's great, original choreographic talent is not to be found at present at the Dance Forum of Cologne's Summer Academy.

Klaus Geitel

(DIE WELT, 30 July 1970)

Theatre compute[rs]

Computers may well be seen in [the] theatre soon. This country's [...] Association in Cologne is at pre[sent] negotiating with computer firms to [...] how practical computers would [...] rationalisation measures being carried [out] in the theatres.

One of its functions would be [to] organise work involving subscribers [and] other groups who regularly visit [the] theatre.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 25 July 1970)

OPERA

New-look Wagner at Bayreuth

Richard Wagner's tetralogy *The Ring of the Nibelungen* stands alongside his *Parsifal* as a kind of *Pièce de Résistance* for the Bayreuth Festival, which began in 1876 with a performance of the *Ring*.

The festival was held for the first time after the war in 1951 and performances were given not only of the most radical of Wieland Wagner's productions, *Parsifal*, with its dark abstraction, but also an interpretation of the *Ring*.

The watchword of the day was "clear away the débris from the Bayreuth stage". No longer were there to be papier-maché cliffs, fur jackets, beards, spears and horned helmets cluttering up Wagner's musical work and burdening it with a Germanic fetishism.

Wieland Wagner's 1965 *Ring der Nibelungen*, his second, was to be his last for Bayreuth. With the arrival of Karl Böhm as conductor Bayreuth entered a new phase of austere musical interpretation.

Now Wolfgang Wagner has done away with this in many ways model interpretation and replaced it with his own new concept. It is to a certain extent reminiscent of his first production of the ring at Bayreuth back in 1960.

The first night of the four-part opera, *Das Rheingold*, showed a distinct tendency towards brightness and, in addition to this, towards gaiety in stage settings and costume. The final scene with the vision was almost like a slight sly look in the direction of the pop world.



Wieland Wagner's production of 'Rheingold'

(Photo: Siegfried Lauterwasser)

The long costumes of Woden and Fricka with their rainbow hues, Loge's lilac, the glittering material of Woden's helmet and spear and Thor's gigantic hammer all add to this impression, seemingly aiming at fairy-tale reality, which is scarcely resolved by Wolfgang Wagner's directing.

This runs only to static and motiveless arrangements. Having seen *Rheingold* one waits impatiently for the other three operas to see Wolfgang Wagner's concept of them and how he puts it into practice.

Wieland Wagner's productions of the *Ring* were conducted by Othmar Suitner and in the past two years Lorin Maazel following Karl Böhm's period as conductor. Maazel was supposed to conduct the new production, but fell ill. Horst Stein was billed to conduct the *Meistersinger von Nürnberg*, but he took over the *Ring* and handed the *Meistersinger* over to Hans Wallat.

The first evening of Horst Stein's *Ring* fulfilled many of the expectations and his *Rheingold* had direct, clear aims and remarkable orchestral cleanness, clarity and to a certain extent brilliant sharpness.

Many of the tonal and motival divisions and strata seemed more analytical than many might at first have expected. We will wait eagerly for the next production.

The singing in *Rheingold* too, distinguished itself with a tendency for avoiding the *pathétique*. Quite often the style was approaching sing-along, which was extremely pleasant on the ear.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 28 July 1970)

Bayreuth trust fund set up

Bayreuth's *Festspielhaus*, where the famous music festival is held, and the Wahnfried Haus with the festival archives are to be put under the joint trusteeship of the central government and the Bavarian provincial assembly.

At a press conference called by Wolfgang Wagner, Bayreuth's chief burgomaster Herr Wild stated that the trust would be subordinate to the Bayreuth Festival, which would remain the province of the Wagner family.

Only if the descendants of the famous opera composer Richard Wagner were no longer able to organise the festival should the trust take over.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 28 July 1970)

Mannheim Film Week goes on South American tour

The Goethe Institute has invited the Mannheim International Film Week to go on a foreign tour and show a selection of the films that were awarded prizes.

Hanns Maier, the Film Week's organisational director, and Klaus Hofmann, its press adviser, will show eight films in various Latin American cities between 9 August and 4 September.

They will also give lectures on the development and trends of documentary films and on their experiences at Mannheim of the use of documentary material in film work by the young.

(DIE WELT, 28 July 1970)

Highlights and low spots at Munich Opera Festival

In the festical circuit of Bayreuth, Salzburg, Munich and Lucerne the Munich Opera Festival is trying to prove something more than just the fact that it is situated in a geographically more convenient place for would-be festival-goers.

At the Munich Opera House they want to try to put on festival performances and not just rehashes of their usual repertoire.

Günther Rennert is attempting to give the festival some shape and character with four new productions and a mild accent on the modern, including Stravinsky's *Oedipus* and Zimmermann's *Soldaten* (Soldiers).

Rennert hopes in this way to outdo the Salzburg Festival and break away from the "holy trinity" of Mozart, Wagner and Strauss.

Salzburg fell rather short of its usual standards this year and so it was not too difficult for Munich to capture the champion's crown.

However nothing seems to be coming too easy for Günther Rennert and there was an unexpected disappointment when Mozart's *Die Entführung aus dem Serail* had its first night.

Die Zauberflöte was dogged by problems with costume and casting although the cast included such names as Edith Mathis, Hermann Prey, Franz Crass and Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau.

Even the conductor, Hans Schmidt-Isserstedt cannot be absolved of blame. He was too hard and powerful and his conducting lacked lightness and delicacy and that bubbling elan that this opera requires.

Operetta need not necessarily be taken too leisurely, but a comedy of character must not be conducted with mittens. Nor must the singers sound as though they have swallowed a trumpet!

Rita Shane belted out the coloratura parts of Konstanze with the bravura of Bellini, losing all the vocal and visual essence of Mozart.

Her mouth which is able to articulate with technical brilliance sang all the notes, low and high, but especially the loud notes, mercilessly. None of the charm or lycricism of the role came across. Members of the audience must have been longing for Anneliese Rothenberger.

Consolation came from Günther Rennert's direction against Wilhelm Reinking's stage décor which was extremely realistic. Rennert did not engage in any experimenting and set about making sure his delineation of character was accurate and the action of the opera was well handled.

Minor characters were particularly well handled, for instance the Moslem master of ceremonies. In the abduction scene, where the cat appears on the roof and startles Pedrillo with its miaows Rennert was none too fortunate and this was one of a few cases of carelessness in this production.

Anyway one premiere, a couple of days earlier, had shown that Munich is still capable of putting on the first class performances we hope for and expect there.

Richard Strauss' comedy *Capriccio* is an example of Strauss at his self-ironic best, but it does become rather boring towards the end.

Rudolf Hartmann was directing *Capriccio* for the fourth time and he was well aware of what he was doing. He underlined more than ever before the special qualities of the score. He put over the sense of the transition period from Rococo to Enlightenment very clearly.

A more sensitive production of the opera is scarcely imaginable and it is just as difficult to imagine any other cast being so convincing.

Claire Watson was the Countess, Kieth Engen the theatre manager and Donald Grobe and Barry McDaniel the two contracting parties.

The conflict between lyrics and music striving for precedence took on an almost dramatic vehemence, with amusing counterpoint provided by the theatrical crowd.

Ferdinand Leitner reliably and aptly brought out all the subtlety and finesse of the score.

(CHRIST UND WELT, 31 July 1970)

Rudolf Hartmann's latest production of 'Capriccio' by Richard Strauss

(Photo: Felicitas Timpe)

Despite 1970 fiasco Berlinale to continue

Berlin film festival is to be held again in the future in "suitable form", according to representatives of the central government and the city of Berlin, who discussed the matter in the headquarters of the controlling board, *Berliner Festspiele GmbH*.

Professor Werner Stein, Berlin senator of education and science, said that Bonn and Berlin were agreed that after the dilemma in which this year's *Berlinale* ended the festival idea must be perpetuated.

A search is on for new forms for the festival and the advice of the controlling board has been sought.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 30 July 1970)



EDUCATION

Parents often form an inhibiting factor in their children's education



"I had had enough of school – I did not like school any more – My teacher said that I should go on to intermediate school but I didn't want to – I never worked partioularly hard – I could have gone to high school but thirteen years were simply too long for me – Doing homework every day was tedious."

These or the concise "I was lazy" are the admissions made by several teenagers after leaving school and being disappointed by prospects in their job. "Of course it was stupid of me," they all then add.

All these statements are taken from a report on research into the much-vaunted "unused reserves of talent." The work was done at Hamburg University and supported financially by the Fritz Thyssen Foundation.

Researchers carried out their investigations in a trades college, studying a cross-section of the best of the 4,000 pupils.

In classifying the inhibiting factors Ellen Schulz, who carried out the survey under the direction of Professor H. Wenke, found between thirty and forty reasons why the development of talent had been impeded.

She divides them into four groups. To the personal reasons such as laziness, sickness, lack of self-confidence and dissipation of interests she adds family and environment, school career (premature enrolment, large classes, changing schools once or more frequently) and profession.

This last group also includes young people who commit themselves to a fixed career far too early, those who have the wrong ideas about a profession or those who encounter an unfavourable training situation in their firm.

All these circumstances are dependent on each other and only in rare cases can inhibition of talent be traced back to a single factor.

The most irritating inhibiting factor is the family, the disinterest of many parents in seeing that their children continue at school, unfavourable or disturbed domestic conditions, a lack of mental stimulus in the parental home, low income or a large number of children.

"I would like to have taken my school-leaving certificate and gone on to study medicine," one teenager said, "but I had no choice, the business needed a successor."

Ellen Schulz states that a vast majority of the apprentices and trainees she interviewed had been allowed to make up their own minds – and that at an age when they were unable to see the full consequences of their action.

This unfitting freedom of choice granted to ten to twelve-year-olds was based less on a basic educational principle than the general indifference of parents about their children's education.

Many of the young trainees said that an elementary school education was looked upon as sufficient in their circles as few friends or relations had gone any higher.

The secondary modern school is often a comprise solution. But even this is, with hindsight, not always satisfactory. A young man from a small provincial town said that he had done so well in the written part of the entrance examinations that he was not required to attend the orals.

He now had the choice of going to a high school or an intermediate school. As he had no opinions on the matter his parents decided for him.

They preferred the intermediate school as they believed that their son would not feel right surrounded by the children of affluent businessmen and intellectuals. The father said that he did not think that high schools were for their sort. The parents were also afraid of not being able to bear the financial burden.

In the intermediate school Ralf was always in the top third and was one of the best in science and mathematics. Today he is sorry that he did not go to a senior where he would have studied chemistry or physics.

This example illustrates the point made by Ellen Schulz in her study *Unused Reserves of Talent*, published by Julius Beltz of Weinheim.

In it she writes, "Only when they become older are talented youngsters able to oppose the family's anti-educational influences and develop a strong desire for education."

Many of them then attond time-consuming evening classes and attain the standard required for the school-leaving certificate. But most of them have missed the bus.

It would have been better if they had received the correct sort of support at the end of their elementary school years when they were far more likely to meet with success in high school.

After leaving school and taking up vocational training they seem to be so consolidated in their position and so happy with it that no more can be expected from them than the desire for further education within the narrower framework of their profession.

This, on the whole, far larger group is the actual reserve of talent that remains untapped under the given conditions.

What should be done? More information should be given to schoolchildren, their desire for education and work must be strengthened, advice must be given tailor-made to the individual, prejudices must be overcome, financial support increased and demands for a simpler educational system, all-day schools and expansion of pre-school education must be met.

Ellen Schulz concludes by saying that it would be utopian to believe that existing inhibitions could be overcome by appropriate measures, thus leading to complete exploitation of the reserves of talent.

Gerhard Weiss

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 26 July 1970)



Advisory boards on school reports help parents and children

Advisory boards were recently set up by the city of Frankfurt to rid pupils and their parents of the fear of bad grades when school reports were issued. One hundred and eighteen fathers and mothers and 24 pupils took advantages of this service.

A spokesman for the city's information service said that these advisory boards helped pupils and parents to look at the reports and grades more objectively.

This would also lead to a decrease of bad feeling between parents and their children during the period when reports were given out, he added.

Similar boards are planned in future when reports are given out and grades announced.

(DIE WELT, 25 July 1970)

Schoolgirl report reveals that virgins are a dying breed

What parents do not think pos... is splashed across the dust... "What parents should know for al..." is what the reader would like to add.

The "Sex Records" of the "Schoolgirl Report" by Günther Hunold fill ... calculated to shock all those who ... have a clear picture of the "mo... sexual behaviour of young girls.

The book also reveals more ... features of today's youth ... examination.

Günther Hunold, an author and ...cationalist, worked on his sex repor... year.

Thirty-six girls aged fourteen to... from schools in Munich spent ... thing between five and eight hours ... him and were willing to answer ... than 157 questions.

Questions on background, school... interests were followed by more ... inquiries into sexual experiences in ...hood, dreams, masturbation, virginity ... sexual experiences.

The result of the 36 interviews fill... three thick files. That sounds impress...

Günter Hunold: Schoolgirl Report: Sex Records. 272 pages. Published by Kindler of Munich, price 20 Marks.

high school where he would have st... chemistry or physics.
picture of the private lives of young ... a city.

Günther Hunold realises this. His ... word states, "*Schoolgirl Report* desc... the behaviour of individual girls ... not describe the behaviour of the great mass of schoolgirls."

Hunold narrowed down the result of ... work even more and only a third of ... interviews are published. He says that ... has omitted those reports that are ... important, uneventful, colourless or ...ing.

The first two interviews cannot ... accused of being uneventful and ... described uneventful and the reader ... sees the intention of the selection.

Both cases are certainly rare ... cases. Fourteen-year-old Barbara ... relationship with her stepfather at the age of eight. "We both got want we wanted," she says.

Fifteen-year-old Michelle, a girl ob...ously spoilt by her environment, lost her virginity when ten years old. "During ... period I had some thirty to forty dif...ferent partners," she claims. She has had three abortions. "My friends pool all the... have together, insofar as they might ... the father," she says.

After these interviews the other ... seem almost boring and the reader ... assume that the 24 fruitless talks ... by Hunold are quite average biograph... that neither arouse feelings nor ca... indignation.

But reading these schoolgirl confessi... is quite informative. Almost all the gi... interviewed had sexual experiences wh...

Continued on page 9

ETHNOLOGY

Tübingen professor solves riddle of Inca writings

Hannoversche Allgemeine ZEITUNG

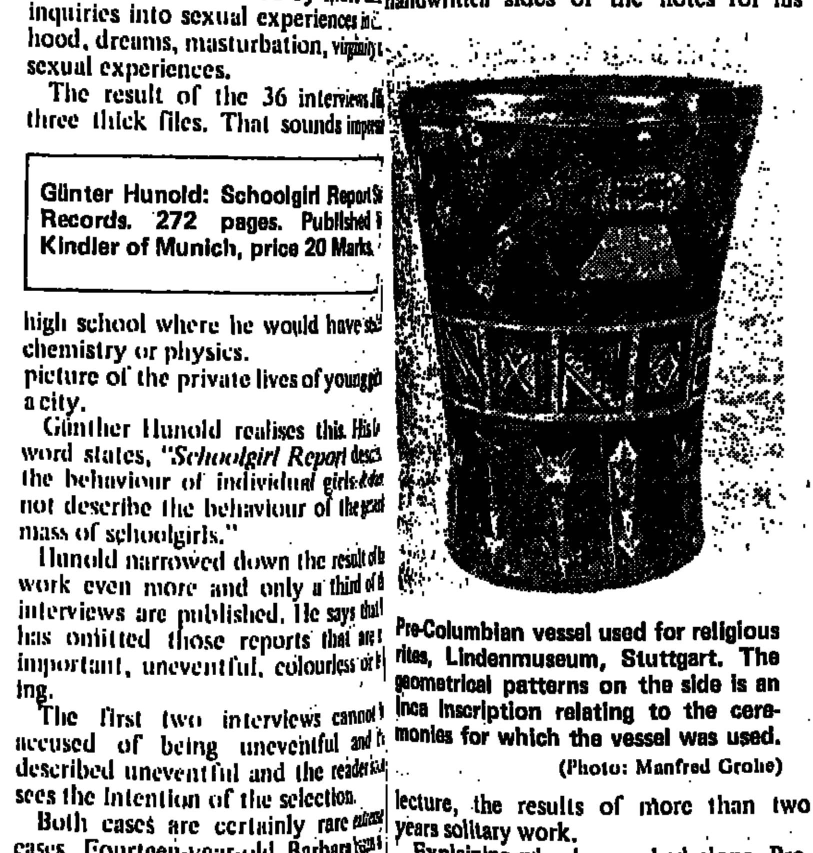
Three years ago Thomas Barthel, 47-year-old Professor of Ethnology at Tübingen University, claimed in an essay that the Inca civilisation had no written language.

In the meantime he has had to revise his opinion. The Incas did have a form of written language based on ideograms.

After painstaking work Professor Barthel has been able to decode the first fifty of three to four hundred Inca ideograms. He has already made twenty or more of them accurately readable.

The Professor has now left Tübingen with the Federal Republic delegation to the 39th Americanists' Congress in Lima. His luggage contains an important present for his Peruvian hosts.

It is an important part of their cultural history that is included in the twelve handwritten sides of the notes for his lecture, the results of more than two years solitary work.



Pre-Columbian vessel used for religious rites, Lindenmuseum, Stuttgart. The geometrical patterns on the side is an Inca inscription relating to the ceremonies for which the vessel was used.
(Photo: Manfred Grohe)

Explaining why he worked alone, Professor Barthel said that beginners could do little in decoding the ideograms.

He himself has experience. In the fifties he interpreted the alphabet of the original inhabitants of Easter Island and helped to decode Maya writings.

It was not linguistics that had brought him into this business. During the War the German Armed Forces employed him to decipher the enemy's radio code.

In the past the universal historical theses that every early civilisation had a practical system of written communication did not seem to apply to the Inca civilisation of Ancient Peru.

Professor Barthel changed that.

Previously only the quippas with their knots of varying length and colour were known and interpreted. These represented various values in a decimal system.

The roctangular tocapus with their geometric figures were thought to be ornamental devices that also expressed rank. But they are more – they are logograms.

It was Victoria de la Jara, the member of an old noble Peruvian family, who gave the stimulus for their recognition.

Her idealistic longing to discover the written language of the Incas led her to make a collection of this supposed ornamentation.

She brought together pictures and drawings of tocapus on keros, or priests' drinking vessels, on garments or on the old ornamental walls.

She sent the puzzling results of her enthusiastic work by registered letter to Tübingen and Professor Barthel.

In deciphering the signs he was aided by the fact that there are several eye-witness reports of the Inca Empire at the time it was conquered by Pizarro and the Spaniards in 1530.

There are even dictionaries of Quechua, the Inca language, that were drawn up by early missionaries who had intended converting the heathen Incas.

When the Indians learnt to write during the colonial era they already had their own word for it – 'quillca'. But the Conquistadores did not recognise their written language.

After 400 years Professor Barthel discovered that the Incas retained their written language for over 200 years, and with it their knowledge of their own history and their belief in traditional gods.

On the tabloid pictures of Inca princesses married to Spaniards can be seen precisely copied tocapus which were considered to be ornaments on the ceremonial robes. These tocapus extol heathen deities.

When the colour of paintings in Christian churches begins to crack tocapus are revealed. These were incorporated into the picture by Indian painters who subjected the new Christian motifs to praise for their heathen deities!

The Inca civilisation survived a long time in remote villages, especially in the uplands. There are many references to a war lasting about forty years between Inca partisans and the Spanish invaders.

The Incas hoped for the recurrence of one of their triumphs in a South American war before the Spanish invasion. This time it would be the Spanish who were beaten and driven out. This is a frequent subject of Inca underground literature during the Spanish colonial era.

Inca writing was not immediately understandable to the whole of the population as it was only a partial form of communication similar to shorthand. Very few people mastered it. The lines of Inca writings run vertically up and down.

From the number of signs – three to four hundred – it could be seen that this form of writing is based on ideograms like Egyptian hieroglyphics. For a script based on syllables seventy to eighty symbols would have sufficed and an alphabet would only have needed some twenty to thirty.

Decoding began on certain texts that ran parallel to biblical passages, especially religious rites. Other starting points were the names of known gods, historical personnages and towns such as the capital, Cuzco.

The epithets "Kon Tiki" for the Inca god Vira Cocha that became world famous in 1946 as the name of Thor Heyerdahl's raft gave the key to Inca writings.

Four symbols in a frequently repeated sequence – flames, earth, a symbol and the waves of the sea ,– stand for the supreme god – Kon ticsi vira cocha.

Astronomy, astrology, ideology

Contrary to European writing, Inca writing had several dimensions. Apart from the basic information, the ideograms expressed by their number and arrangement astronomical, astrological and ideological information.

The reader could find out about the moon and the solar year, the calendar year, prophecies as well as the cosmogram of the Inca priests and their ideology – all through the geometry of the ideograms.

Professor Barthel says that the deciphered symbols now enable us to read even the early writings of the Inca people. Inca writing corresponded to the Inca people's cultural level and was of an equal standard to Aztec writing.

Professor Barthel believes that his discovery will cause a wave of national enthusiasm and rid the Peruvians of their secret inferiority complex concerning Mexicans.

Ekkehard Melk

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 29 July 1970)

(Photo: IP/Kniewel)

Professor Hans Giese dies in France

Professor Hans Giese, who recently died following a mysterious accident at his holiday home in the south of France, was a scientist who helped to overcome prejudice in the sexual sphere.

He was born on 26 June 1920 in Frankfurt on Main, the son of Dr Friedrich Giese, Professor of Law at Frankfurt University.

After leaving school he studied in Frankfurt, Marburg, Jena, Freiburg and Hamburg and gained his doctorate for a thesis on the principle of polarity in Goethe's creative work.

In 1943 he went to Professor Martin Heidegger. It was only after this that Giese started studying medicine, writing a thesis on homosexuality.

From 1950 Giese was head of the only institute of sex research, a body he himself founded. This institute was based in Frankfurt before it moved to Hamburg.

He is the author of several publications including *The Sexuality of Man*, *Pathology of Sex* and *Sex and Students*, a report on the sexual behaviour of students.

He was also the editor of a series of paperback books on sex published by Rowohlt of Reinbek, near Hamburg.

In his years of scientific work Professor Hans Giese brought the varying disciplines of philosophy psychology and medicine closer to one another.

He is owed a great debt for this interdisciplinary research at a time when the sciences can be seen to become more specialised and thus more remote from one another.

His academic achievement was not generally noted. It was his special subject – sex – that aroused the particular attention of the public at a time when taboos were being gradually overcome.

He was recognised as an expert in his special field of sex and psychology. In past years his psychiatric clinic in Hamburg was the base for his struggle for freer development here.

Together with a predominantly sociologially-biased staff he collected information on sex in this country and his work can be compared with that of Kinsey in the United States.

With these sociological investigations he provoked the discussion of burning problems. He helped to solve them with his own method of investigation, which expanded our knowledge of actual events and exposed the widespread prejudices of our society.

Psychology and psychiatry in this country, and Hamburg University particularly, have lost a distinguished scholar also well known abroad.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 29 July 1970)

Continued from page 8

still children, often during the well-known doctor and patient games.

Ninety per cent of the girls started to masturbate at the age of seven or eight. Seventy-five per cent were still masturbating at the time the interviews took place. One of the two girls who were still virgins said that this was her substitute for a sexual relationship with a partner.

The girls were on average seventeen years old when they first had sexual intercourse. All passed this important stage in the life of a woman of their own accord. There was no mention of alcohol or trickery.

These young girls did not reproach themselves for their action nor show feelings of fear or repentance. They know what they are doing in spite of the fact that few of them were told the facts of life at home. They are self-assured and not at all inhibited.

Contraception is a matter-of-course to them. Almost all of them take the pill and the only surprising thing about this is that few were given a gynaecological examination before the doctor prescribed it.

The girls interviewed had no fears of pregnancy, at one time the control on every intimate relationship. They know all about unusual sexual practices that are probably still unknown or perhaps suspect to their parents today.

The girls uninhibitedly admitted their physical needs for love and security. But does this make them "bad" in any way?

None of them wanted to have anything to do with group sex or partner-swopping. They change lovers only rarely. Only five per cent have an intimate relationship with two or three partners at the same time.

They know what their ideal man should look like. Twenty-year-old Dolores said, "He must have at least the same level of education as I have, he must not be staid and respectable. He must be flexible thought not too tolerant. He must be tender. He need not be too rich. Children would come before a car. He should be older than I am. And faithful and then I would be too."

That may be of consolation to many – the old ideals still exist. In spite of sexual pleasures and professional ambition, in spite of harsh criticism of the authoritarian parental home, schoolgirls today still dream of a loving husband and sweet children. But they are already sexually experienced when they marry.

Ute Döser

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 25 July 1970)

■ THE ECONOMY

Moralists and relativists wage economic policy warfare

Confusion about economic policies is complete. The "gang" is split down the middle as regards both diagnosis and therapy.

The Bundesbank in Frankfurt holds different views on the economic situation from the individual scientific economic research institutes.

And in the Advisory Board for the Appraisal of the Overall Economic Situation, that is to say that panel which embodies some of the most highly respected scientific minds, there is an opinion gap.

Finally different opinions are held of what the economic future will be by the representatives of both sides of industry, the trade unions and the industrial unions (or employers' associations).

They cannot find a common denominator for the present economic situation. Has the wisdom of representatives of industry, commerce and all branches of the economy in the Federal Republic deserted them?

In fact the interested parties are not asking themselves this question.

Heinrich Irmler, a member of the Directorate of the Bundesbank and head of the department for the National Economy and Statistics, considers his diagnosis and treatment every bit as unquestionable as, for example, the man who stands diagonally opposite to him, Herbert Hahn.

Hahn is an expert on the economic cycle at the Ifo Economics Research Institute in Munich.

Likewise Claus Köhler, who sits on the "Rat der Weisen" (Panel of Wise Men). Likewise Norbert Kloten, Chairman of the Wise Men. Even Economic Affairs Minister Schiller, who likes to move among the hallowed cloisters of economic science, considers he has *the* diagnosis and *the* cure.

There is only one point on which the economics experts should be in no doubt and that is that at the moment there are insufficient indicators to give a clear idea of which way the economy is going to go in the immediate future.

Economic prognoses and diagnoses have not yet reached maturity. But I do not wish just to criticise statisticians for providing insufficient statistics to show which way the economy will go.

What we must remember is that the greater the area which is out of focus the greater the influence of judgments of value on practical enonomic policies.

At the moment there is a great tug-of-war going on with two different theories on economic policy pulling in two opposite directions.

Retired Bundesbank President Karl Blessing is a champion of the cause of the "moralists". The stability of price levels is in itself a be-all-and-end-all. It is a quality that might be compared with honour and trustworthiness, hence the term "moralist".

He and his clan consider full employment suspicious. Over-employment, they consider immoral, even though they do not exactly say so.

It is not merely by chance that in all their calculations the expressions "vacancies" and "level of unemployment" often come to the fore. Their policies follow on from this. As far as they are concerned price stability is a dead duck the moment the cost of living index for the middle-range consumer group rises by more than two per cent.

As a result of their beliefs they call for flexible exchange rates in order to protect the home economy from the ravages of foreign economics that are running wild. If they cannot have their flexible exchange rates then every now and again they indulge in a little revaluing!

Opposed to the "moralists" are the "relativists". They too do not form a unified group. To some of them price stability is of secondary importance. They go along with the Japanese who say that only real expansion counts.

Every means to increasing material prosperity is warranted. This may be considered the "inflationary" group, the extremists among the "relativists". The less radical wing places the emphasis on full employment and an active social welfare policy rather than price stability.

If full employment and stable prices can go hand in hand so much the better. But we lack any proof of this.

We see no need for panic if full employment and a higher real income have to be paid for with price rises, which, compared to other industrial nations, are not astronomic anyway. And so we consider ourselves among the less radical relativists.

In our scale of values price stability is less important than stability in social welfare policies in our pluralistic mass democracy.

It is obvious therefore that when we are weighing up the economic scene we do not consider for one moment that social welfare policies should be left out. Any conflicts on social welfare policy must be discussed to the full.

One of these conflicts is apparent in this country's economic policy fray with the varying opinions on what is the correct diagnosis and therapy.

Peter Sweerts-Sporck

(DER VOLKSWIRT, 24 July 1970)

Federal Republ[ic] top aid donor

For three years running the F[ederal] Republic has been able to incr[ease its] development aid grants quantitativ[ely and] qualitatively to such a degree th[at last] year, as the Minister for Devel[opment] Aid, Erhard Eppler, told the pr[ess, this] country took second place behi[nd the] United States of America as a d[evelop]ment aid contributor.

In fact on a relative basis, tak[ing into] account gross national product [this] country is the most generous de[velop]ment aid donor in the world.

Between 1968 and 1969 public [and] private capital transfers to Third [World] countries rose from 665 million [to] 865 million Marks, of which tw[o-thirds] was private money.

More than twenty per cent of [the] spending on development aid wa[s on] multilateral projects.

The Federal Republic Developm[ent] Service (Voluntary Service Over[seas] ex]tended its activities in 1969. The[re number] of applicants increased after devel[opment] aid legislation was passed, better c[ondi]tions for the exchange of contracts [were] obtained and the possibilites for s[econd]ary aid increased.

At the moment around 1,700 p[eople] from this country are assisting in [un]developed nations, of which about [...] are participating in Voluntary S[ervice] Overseas schemes.

Erhard Eppler stated that the[se] responsibilities necessitated a reo[rganisa]tion of his Ministry.

He named three aims: establish[ing] long-term development aid pl[ans] when this country is budgeting, [and] contributions to multilateral aid p[rojects] particularly those organised by the [Unit]ed Nations and systematisation of te[ch]nical aid, which does not have to [be] repaid by the recipient country.

(DIE ZEIT, 24 July [1970])

Kiel IWW surveys world economic scene

There seems little likelihood that the second half of 1970 will see a levelling off of the world economic boom according to the Institute for International Economics, headed by Professor Herbert Giersch, in Kiel.

The Institute for International Economics (IWW) a branch of Kiel University has carried out research into the increase in demand in Western Europe and published a report in which it states that in the course of this year this increase will slow down as the credit restriction brakes begin to take effect, but the increase in productivity is expected to continue.

Taking Western European countries as a whole a growth in actual national product of around five per cent is expected in 1970 as opposed to six per cent in 1969.

In the Federal Republic the further increase in demand will only be slight, the Institute predicts, but it will take some time before delivery dates are back to normal.

The increase in actual national product for the year 1970 should, according to the Kiel Institute be around five and a half or six per cent, as opposed to eight per cent last year.

In Japan the boom is much more marked than in Western Europe, the IWW report states. For the United States IWW forecasts an economic revival, but the actual national product in 1970 will be little more than last year.

Works capacity levels will remain low and the percentage of unemployed which stands at five per cent at the moment will not drop immediately.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 27 July 1970)

Europe still awaits first European limited company

The name *Europe* is to be respected and must not be debased! The Federal Supreme court issued an injunction preventing an import firm from adding the prefix "euro" to its name.

According to senior magistrates the size of this company, its significance and the range of goods it handled did not entitle it to consider itself a truly European organisation.

Unfortunately there is still today no firm that can genuinely say it is a European company. At any rate none that can do so according to the letter of the law.

More than a decade after the Common Market was established there is still no company that fulfils all the requirements for such an honourable title.

Until legal requirements in the various nations that go to make up Europe are unified and until a communal statute is established for *Europe Limited* companies are faced with mountainous tasks before they can link up with other companies in other EEC member countries and form a truly Europe-wide concern.

It is easy to see just how necessary it is for contacts to be established with firms in countries across the border in another EEC State. Numerous firms have ignored the legal difficulties and found loopholes for such cooperation.

It also involves many day-to-day hazards which sometimes make the success of such an international merger doubtful and are detrimental to the companies' efforts to compete with the United States.

Apart from the legal difficulties there is often the question of national prestige hampering such international cooperation.

For instance the French government would be quite happy to see the merger of a French chemical company and a Federal Republic concern if it did not mean the French firm becoming a "subsidiary". They would want the new company to be considered a European concern, not a Federal Republic firm. They would not want their firm to be "degraded".

There would probably not have been such a heated controversy about the industrial cooperation between Citroën and Fiat if it had been a question of forming a European concern and not an Italian giant.

The old European Commission left behind a valuable heritage when, four days before its authority expired, it presented to the Council of Ministers the draft of a statute for the formation of a European Limited Company.

After a long tug-of-war and hard bargaining among experts a programme of 260 clauses was drawn up solving the most knotty problem to the satisfaction of all countries — worker participation in management!

Without such a cluase no programme of this nature would be acceptable to Federal Republic trade unions, and they would be sure to object every time a project for making a concern [in this] country into a European Compa[ny was] put forward.

On the other hand if this country [were] to demand that its rules on [worker] participation were accepted [by] other European countries this wo[uld] almost certainly cause grave misgi[vings] among employers in France, Italy [and] Benelux. As a result they would be [very] hesitant about joining forces wi[th a] Federal Republic concern to form [a] European company.

A compromise has to be found.

The Commission suggested that i[n a] European company there should [be a] European shop committee which w[ould] ensure that information circulated, c[on]sultation was possible and participa[tion] was not ruled out.

One third of the men who sit on [the] advisory board are representatives of [the] workers. The statute suggests th[at a] greater proportion of the seats at adv[isory] board meetings should be given to [re]presentatives of employees. On the o[ther] hand employees cannot reasonably [ex]pect to have a two-thirds majority o[n the] board!

Only one thing is to be regretted. [The] optimists reckon it will take at least [...] years before this draft plan could beco[me] law.

When markets are developing at su[ch a] rapid pace two years are a very long [time]. Industry and the public must there[fore] keep pressing Brussels for action a[nd] harassing their own governments as w[ell]. Otherwise discussions about how [to] establish the first European Limited Co[m]pany will drag on and on.

(DIE ZEIT, 31 July 19[70])

■ CIVIL ENGINEERING

On-site casting of 'baked' concrete struts

Fifty-metre high pillars support the 567-metre long bridge across the valley at Bleche carrying the new Sauerland autobahn that will run from Dortmund to Giessen.

Massive supports stretch from one pillar to the next and will later take the weight of the carriageways. A Federal Republic firm is producing these supports at the site of the bridge itself in accordance with a new method of manufacture involving prefabrication.

This rational construction method has meant a cut in costs of a million Marks compared with conventional methods and has shortened the building time by a quarter.

The use of prefabricated sections has become an everyday part of building programmes and industrial construction. But the larger the building or other construction that is being built, the more difficult it is to transport the prefabricated parts.

Transport requires not only exceptional vehicles but also excellent, reliable roads between the factory and the site. Mobile heavy-duty cranes have to be employed on site to lift the heavy prefabricated sections. These cranes require specially-built track.

In order to reduce the transport problem, at least, the procedure is to set up the factory for producing the prefabricated parts as near to the building site as possible.

The prefabricated sections are now being produced more and more in mobile factories erected temporarily on the *building* site.

With this new method whereby concrete supports are manufactured by the site of the bridge or even on the sections of the bridge already completed the gigantic crane becomes superfluous.

A mobile hoist is erected on the bridge and moved from one section to the next as required. At Bleche this hoist lifts into position concrete sections weighing more than 120 tons and more than 47 metres in length.

Quite obviously the construction company cannot keep a large supply of such gigantic supports in the limited amount of space afforded by the partially completed bridge carriageway.

So, as the work has to be carried out speedily to keep to schedule, a new method of producing the concrete supports, entirely independent of weather conditions has been devised.

Normally concrete requires at least four weeks to dry out and become hard and firm enough to carry heavy traffic. But this time can be cut considerably if the mixture of sand, gravel, cement and water is heated to speed the drying out and hardening process.

Experts have devised a steel mould with built-in heating elements in which the concrete is baked into the form of the supports. Immediately the liquid concrete has been poured in the electric heating is switched on.

In order to produce a double-T support 47 metres long, such as are being used on the viaduct at Bleche in Westphalia, in eight hours a temperature of 75 degrees centigrade is needed. This requires an electric current of 460 kilowatts (equal to 460 irons switched on at the same time).

Built-in thermostats check that the temperature is even and should parts of the 47 metre length be cooler than others the thermostat corrects this. Different temperatures might lead to different consistencies and hence weaknesses in sections of the supports.

After eight hours the heating is switched off and the steel mould removed. Twenty-four hours later the concrete support is as firm as normal concrete after four weeks drying. The concrete is reinforced with inlaid steel wires as normal. Thirty-six hours after preparation has commenced the concrete support is ready to be manoeuvred into position.

The mobile hoist runs above the concrete support, grabs it at both ends and lifts it several metres high. It then runs with the support into position at a reasonable speed and lowers it into the gap between two upright supporting pillars.

Ninety-six such concrete supports are being used at Bleche to fill the twelve spaces between upright supports each with eight concrete carriageway supports, four for each carriageway.

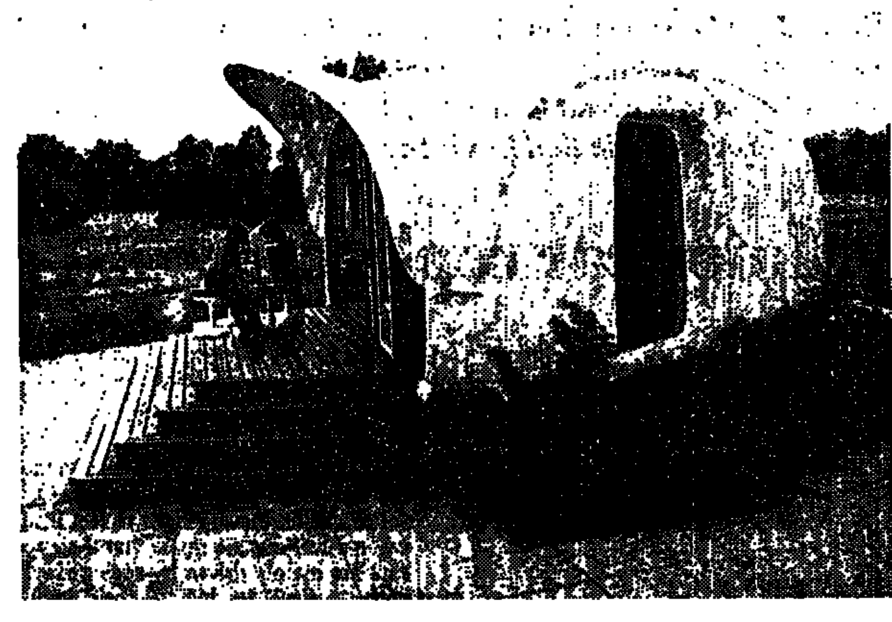
The cost of producing each support is 25,000 Marks, of which only 280 Marks is taken up by the electric heating.

This new process which is being used only for the second time in the construction of the Bleche viaduct seems to point the way ahead for civil engineering.

If a similar procedure can be introduced for manufacturing the carriageways in the vicinity of the bridge then this rational method of bridge building could certainly make a major contribution to the planned extension of Federal Republic autobahns from 4,000 to 10,000 kilometres within the next fifteen years.

Michael Globig

(DIE WELT, 27 July 1970)



All-plastic prefab

At the exhibition of prefabricated housing in Wulfen, open until 20 September, visitors can admire this all-plastic prefab with eighteen square metres (24 square yards) of floor space within an equilateral triangle base. It contains a living area, a sleeping area, a cooking area, sanitation and showers. Uni-Dome would be an ideal weekend cottage and the basic units can be interchanged as required.

(Foto: Keystone)

Prices rise and investments level off in building trade

While prices in the building trade continue to soar 850 firms which have taken part in a survey conducted by Ifo of Munich and account for about thirty per cent of the market (based on turnover) have stated that they are hesitating about whether to increase investment.

On account of high building costs and high interest rates as well as cuts in public spending it is expected that the number of contracts signed for building projects throughout the rest of 1970 will fall.

Office-building programmes will at first be expanded even further since industry is planning considerable investments in building in order to expand production capacity.

But Ifo has established that office and factory building programmes to be carried out in the near future are for a large part contracts that were signed some time ago. The number of new building projects on the drawing board has been fairly stagnant since late 1969.

Investments in building and civil engineering last year rose considerably, in fact by 23 per cent reaching a total of around 2,000 million Marks.

It is expected that the total increase for 1970 will only be around the ten-per-cent mark.

About a quarter of the firms in the survey plan to invest over thirty per cent more than last year, about a half say they will invest roughly the same amount in 1970 as in 1969 and 23 per cent say they plan to invest less.

Civil engineering firms are more optimistic in general about their future investments, largely because they are receiving regular contracts for road building, underground railways and the like.

Thirty-six per cent of those firms in the survey conducted by the Ifo Institue for statistical research plan to make investments aimed at rationalisation their top priority in 1970.

Two-fifths will make investments in new equipment to replace old their top investment priority.

Since investment in tools and equipment is very closely connected with the number of new contracts reaching the building trade the increase in investments made in tools and the like will be less than last year when it was on average eight per cent.

The central association of the building industry in Frankfurt and the Ifo economic researchers in Munich have both come to the conclusion that the massive price increases in the building trade, which contributed to increases in turnover, did not result from a bustling, booming economy in the building trade so much as from economic tension brought about by the state of the labour market.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 21 July 1970)

Competition from East Bloc worries building trade

Eastern European building contractors working in the Federal Republic are beginning to prove very strong competitors to our own builders, according to the central association for the Federal Republic building trade in Bonn.

State-owned building firms from East Bloc countries have a head's start over firms from this country in that they do not have to pay higher wages to their employees. With demand so high in this country building contractors here are faced with a serious wages problem.

As a result East Bloc countries are able to offer to build properties at lower prices. It is quite possible that the governments in East Bloc States have given a helping hand to firms from their countries operating in the Federal Republic by means of tax preferences and favourable insurance premiums.

The central association for the Federal Republic building trade has therefore asked State Secretary Rohwedder of the Economic Affairs Ministry to enquire about the effects these foreign competitors are having on our building trade and ensure that they are not detrimental to the Federal Republic building trade and the national economy as a whole.

The association has pointed out that Federal Republic building contractors may lose heart and give up the fight if the market structure of the building trade in this country is upset by keen competition from abroad and especially from the East Bloc.

The central association began probing this problem after an announcement was made by the Ministry of Housing that there might be a general trend towards the example set by the town of Göppingen, which has tried to attract foreign building firms in order to pressure Federal Republic building contractors into making their prices more moderate.

In Göppingen a Rumanian building company has received a contract to build 35 private houses and 43 flats.

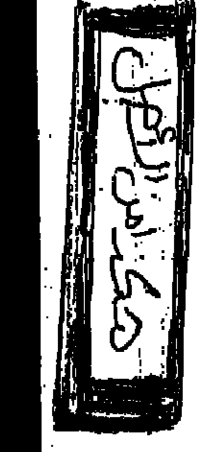
This building programme will be carried out in the name of a registered company of which the town itself owns 58 per cent of share capital.

The company withdrew its original offer of a contract when the price per cubic metre had risen from 61 Marks to 110 Marks within eighteen months according to the company's business manager.

When the company again asked for tenders the Rumanian building contractors stepped in with a tender that was about twenty per cent less than those offered by Federal Republic firms.

The Rumanians were due to begin their work in Göppingen in July with about 150 employees on the project — all from Rumania.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 27 July 1970)



Five hundred years ago a suitor strummed his lute to impress his girlfriend. Nowadays he slams shut the door of his E-type Jaguar. Nothing, repeat nothing, interests the German man more than the motor car. Amongst themselves Frenchmen talk about love – their German counterparts talk about cars. Car-ownership is a topic that has interested market researchers for some time.

Motor car replaces sword and steed as attribute of manliness



Frankfurt mail-order magnate and Olympic show-jumping gold-medallist Josef Neckermann has a number-plate boasting his initials. His eldest son's car is monogrammed, as it were, too.

Lieselotte Diem, director of Cologne Sports Academy and as such a university woman is another exponent of the habit of proclaiming to the world at large that her car is her castle.

Psychologists know that this desire to proclaim one's identity is basically nothing more nor less than the compulsive instinct that prompts Man's four-legged friends to leave their mark on trees, lamp-posts and the like.

There is an exact scientific term for this phenomenon but in plain language it amounts to someone marking out his or her sphere of influence.

No one need be surprised that twentieth-century Man uses the motor car to stake his claim in this way. People who view cars as mere means of transport either have no understanding whatsoever of the ways of Man and the world or are lamentable psychological outsiders – hard-working apparatchiks maybe but soulless, at least lacking in feeling for the motor car.

When Frankfurt market research consultant Bernd H. Feddersen investigated Man's behaviour as a buyer and consumer he summarised the results of his interviews systematically, defining the basic functions of the motor car as: –

– the housing function: Many people's subconscious desire for a second house or flat is satisfied by car ownership.

– the status function: The motor car characterises its owner's rank and position in society.

– the power function: The motor car satisfies the driver's longing for an additional power potential.

Feddersen went on to mention another function of the motor car – "It can convey a person from one place to another." "Oddly enough," he added, "this last function has apparently become such a matter of course that it hardly arose in the course of research work."

Research by marketing specialists and psychologists would seem to confirm that the fact that a car is a means of transport is a matter of course. And who talks about something that is self-evident?

The results of Feddersen's work add fuel to the fire of motor manufacturers' continual suspicion that a new rear-axle suspension may well be less important than car body styling as a sales factor.

"Apart from the purchase of official vehicles," says Herr Hebert, a Frankfurt psychologist, "there are always psychological motives behind the choice of car bought.

"Psychology invariably plays a part and the entire car is a succession of psychological factors. Every car has an image, proclaims something special and says something about its owner."

A Porsche, for instance, symbolises youth, power, temperament and verve. It only symbolises it, though, as a glance at the inmates of many Porsches proves.

Porsche have every right to feel insulted when assertions are made that their sports cars are mainly driven by ageing playboys with a view to hiding their incipient impotence under a streamlined car body housing horse power galore.

No doubt a fair number of Porsche drivers are intent on covering the distance between, say, Hamburg and Stuttgart a few minutes faster than on their last attempt.

On the other hand no small number of Porsche drivers do drive Porsche in order to convey the impression that they could if they but wanted.

Psychologists have even more definite examples of the erotic link between Man and his car. "The E-type Jaguar is a decided phallus symbol," Herr Hebert of Contest claims. He notes in passing that he considers every E-type driver to be a potential pep-pill consumer.

The results of scientific research are sobering. Five hundred years ago a suitor strummed his lute to impress his girlfriend. Nowadays he slams the door of his E-type Jaguar shut.

The minnesinger and troubadour sang a song of his own composition to gain the graces of his lady. His latterday equivalent sounds the three-tone horn of his sports car.

In days of old he canoodled with his lady on a grassy bank in a chestnut grove. Nowadays he makes it on the reclining seats of a petting-room on wheels.



'A Porsche symbolises youth, power, temperament and verve'

(Photos: Daimler-Benz, Porsche)

Sexus and Eros are not alone in benefiting from unsuspected psychological and practical advantages and refinements provided by the motor car. Not only troubadours consider it to be the essential prerequisite for a half-way successful playboy's career.

The car as a prestige corset, a valve for letting off emotional steam and a dump for emotional garbage involves every conceivable sector of the unplumbed human unsconscious.

Sober, objective individuals are pleased to deny anything of the sort and there is indeed a certain trend towards a more common-sense attitude towards the moto car. But as yet it is only a trend.

Motor manufacturers are spending a great deal of time and money on trying to pinpoint this very trend. Take Daimler-Benz, for instance, who have successfully weathered all the economic storms of recent years.

A glance at the firm's statistics is enough to bear out what any road-user can confirm from his own observation. The man behind the Mercedes star is more often a man in the so-called prime of life than a 25-year-old, more often a plain Jane than a managing director's daughter, more often a master butcher than a university professor.

Mercedes themselves are well aware of the fact and would like to know from market researchers whether this will always be the case. Will it always be the case that a German man more or less automatically buys a Mercedes once he has made it professionally but is forty, fat and full of fleas, in the words of the song?

Market research men, particularly the psychological brand, work far more subtly than their opposite numbers with the opinion polls. Their interviews are qualitative rather than quantitative.

In order to determine whether, say, Mercedes drivers are more conservative in outlook than BMW drivers groups of drivers of both makes are asked questions that they would never in their wildest dreams associate with their trusty iron steeds.

One of the questions asked deals with the attitude of the interviewees towards foreign workers, a question on which people in this country can neatly be divided into conservative and progressive, as can be imagined. Another dealt with emancipation of woman, another way of baring a corner of the interviewee's soul. The question as to whether a firm should be run on authoritarian lines or in a democratic manner – with or without a works council – also sheds light on the extent to which the guinea pig has a patriarchal outlook.

When the results of the survey were available both market researchers and the firm that commissioned the interviews were taken aback. The image of a typical Mercedes driver (hat, cigar and bad manners) was inaccurate and the difference in outlook between Mercedes and BMW drivers was negligible.

Mercedes diesel buyers were alone in proving decidedly conservative in their views and habits, including, of course, their choice of car. Admittedly, Mercedes have a thirty- to forty-per-cent share of the home market for diesel-engined private cars.

In view of the statistical average age of buyers of brand-new Mercedes (46 to 47) in comparison with that of BMW and Porsche buyers (44 to 45 and 41 respectively) even a pedestrian has no difficulty in seeing why Daimler-Benz would dearly love to sell their Mercedes to men a few years younger and eliminate the BMW stage.

Statistics give the lie: The average Mercedes buyer is

Even a manufacturer such as the very embodiment of German manship and imperviousness to crises, occasionally doubts the golden rule that a German who the top in his profession is bound a Mercedes.

Years in advance Mercedes plan and design and are now keener on the main wish of potential that of appearing younger than by virtue of an impressive car.

To be younger and younger dream of Mankind that is a few years older than the Mercedes motor car as such but the longing compensated by a smart car.

When Mercedes introduced its generation the admen tried to include 250 S and SE among its number despite all their refinements they shown a lesson by the general public stubbornly refused to consider the new in design but a few years older the remainder of the new look, comer and unerringly distinguished tween the fractionally older and the

Everyone wanted to be young with all that that entails – manliness, energy, verve, dynamism

BMW had their 1800s and plough through mud and dirt on the pages of magazines. The slogan about picture was a single word: On your Where is the man who would not matically feel himself to be the successor of Robinson Crusoe, Old Shatterhand, Richard Burton, Rudolf Caracciola James Bond in a situation such as

Volkswagen ran a whole-page ad showing a 45-degree bend in weather. "A Porsche can take this 101 kilometres an hour," the claimed. "What speed, do you can the new Beetle manage?" The er: 91. What Volkswagen driver not crow with delight at this comparison?

The centrepiece and crowning glory an Alfa Romeo ad is a GT resplendent in the centre of the page front of it is a collection of the silver that is to be won at race meetings

Never a word need be read. Anyone see at a glance what the possession GT Junior is supposed to bring – success victory, triumph, first past the post.

"Only flying is better," the Opel proclaims. Gone is the cliché of a typical Opel driver – barrel-chested, double Homburg hat, poor reactions. drivers have grown younger.

The twentieth century has provided answer to Mankind's dream in a effective manner than either Ilya Rogoff Bulgarian garlic pearls or Yugoslav tonic. The motor car has become fountain of youth. The motor industry pulls it off with waking dreams in metal.

The motor car is chock full of psychology. Psychologists reckon to be able draw a complete personality sketch the way in which an individual buys car or the other and drives it.

Car buyers' and drivers' behaviour plain to see in any case. Most Mercedes drivers buy a Mercedes because of the

Continued on page 13

MOTORING

Ford and Opel account for fifty per cent of the hire car fleet

Practically no parallels exist between the overall number of cars on the road and the composition of this country's car hire fleet. A manufacturer's overall share of the market gives no clue as to his slice of the car hire cake.

Completely reliable figures for the market as a whole are, of course, not available whereas the figures of medium- and large-scale car hire operators are, not to mention those of a large number of small fry.

Yet since the total number of vehicles on hire is not a known quantity the exact share of the market for each manufacturer cannot exactly be assessed either.

Roughly, though, about 120,000 vehicles are available for hire in this country. Of these family saloons account for a far higher proportion in relation to de luxe and small cars than is the case for the total number of motor vehicles registered.

In the trade two reasons are given in explanation of this phenomenon. On the one hand the overwhelming majority of

Frankfurter Allgemeine
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car hirers are better off, on the other owners of small cars generally take the opportunity of hiring slightly better ones when their own are out of action.

Surprisingly enough a number of the major manufacturers have little idea of the number of their own models operating in the car hire trade. From this it can only be concluded that in many cases insufficient importance is attached to the sale of new cars to hire car operators.

Yet the two main branches of car hire activity – commercial travellers and people whose own cars have been involved in accidents – show a steady upward trend.

One of the manufacturers that has a fairly good idea of the number of its vehicles in use for car hire purposes is Ford. Ford's of Cologne estimate that 30,000 of their cars, or 25 per cent of the market, are in use as hire cars.

Roughly half of them form part of the fleets of medium- and large-scale operators.

Opel reckon to have a slightly smaller but roughly similar share of the car hire market – between 22 and 24 per cent without further details.

Volkswagen are more difficult to place. Volkswagen themselves know of 9,000 VWs in use as hire cars but there are more on which the firm have no exact data. Yet in another connection Volkswagen talk in terms of a forty-per-cent share of the car hire market.

Pundits reckon that this figure is considerably exaggerated and the known figure of 9,000 would seem to bear this assumption out.

In all fairness the Volkswagen share of the market must also include NSU and Auto Union models, both firms now being VW subsidiaries. At present some 1,500 Audis and 370 NSUs run as hire cars.

Daimler-Benz name no exact figures but merely claim a thirteen-per-cent share of the hire car market, a proportion that is felt in the trade to be considerably exaggerated. BMW have an estimated 2,000 vehicles in the trade.

Domestic manufacturers have long dominated the car hire market. A slight reverse trend has now begun to set in, with Avis setting a good example in introducing newcomers.

Already between 300 and 350 Simcas and about 700 Renaults form part of the total car hire fleet, Fiat meanwhile appearing to be less interested in the business. Fiat frankly admit to having no idea of the number of their cars used for car hire purposes.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 29 July 1970)

Continued from page 12

name. Yet it is far from paradoxical that people should buy a Mercedes despite its name.

It is just as easy to picture a businessman being unable to buy a Volkswagen estate because of the fall in prestige it would mean whereas a millionaire might *well find* it extremely snobby to drive down to Gstaad for skiing sporting a dinky little Volkswagen.

Human qualities are attributed to cars by their owners. How often does one hear sentences such as "The old boy has never let me down"? The car body is their second skin and its wheels legs faster than their own.

Cars provide them with an enormous additional source of energy, power that makes them a cut better than the rest. With a girlfriend on board the car represents an intimate interior. On one's own for hours of autobahn motoring it is twentieth-century Man's monk's retreat.

Nothing, repeat nothing, interests the German man as much as his motor car. Amongst themselves Frenchmen talk about love – their German counterparts talk about cars. Feddersen's talked with motorists about cars until they were absolutely sick and tired of the subject. The motorists never tired for a moment.

The motor car has taken the place once occupied by princely clothing, sword and steed as status symbols and characteristics of manliness. Before setting out on holiday many a motorist gives his car a special treat – he fills it up with super.

Horst Vetten

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 25 July 1970)

Self-service at the filling station

Competition in the filling station trade is making new ideas necessary. First-rate service with a number of operations carried out free of charge, filling station plus limited diagnosis service, do-it-yourself washing and greasing facilities and self-service pumps with slot machines jostle for custom.

The range of brand names is as varied as the special offers available, including holiday insurance, Europa service, postage stamps, snapshots of football aces, miniature number-plates and hundred-Mark bonuses for knights of the road.

BP recently introduced something entirely new for this country – a fully automatic self-service filling station.

For the time being the test garage is not expected to operate at a profit. Experience is to be gained as to how the general public react to a fully automatic garage with its array of technical equipment and staff of nil.

The test garage cost half a million Marks to fit out but this is no indication of the cost that is likely to be involved in future ventures of this kind. Initial trials always involve extra expense that will not, for instance, be needed in respect of service bays for even the second test garage.

Expenditure on equipment will be a good deal less once tests have shown which facilities and designs are best and fully self-service garages run off the production lines in large numbers.

The investment cost of this first prototype will not be regained, though. To pay its way the garage would have to sell not far short of 100,000 litres (22,000 Imp. or 25,000 US gallons) a month, every customer using one of the car wash bays would have to change oil and bays would have to be in use virtually round the clock at fifty pfennigs per fifteen minutes.
fifty pfennigs per fifteen minutes.

The experience is worth half a million Marks as far as BP is concerned. The test garage could well herald a new era in filling stations, the age of staffless self-service facilities in all sectors – sales service, filling, washing, oil change and so on.

The slot machines not only take coins. A special device checks notes for forgeries and returns anything that is not the real McCoy.

The test garage was tailor-made for a dormitory suburb of Hamburg. Petrol is available at a special rate: 51.9 pfennigs per litre (5/4 or 47 ¢ per gallon) as opposed to 54.9 to 55.9 pfennigs in Hamburg. Air and water are provided free of charge.

Six service bays are available at a rate of fifty pfennigs per fifteen minutes during the week and fifty pfennigs per ten minutes at weekends. Vacuum cleaners, oil change pumps and distilled water are provided at no extra cost.

Slot machines provide a selection of oils, waxes, accessories, general goods and es, documents and above all models of all provided by machines that charge one, two and five-Mark pieces.

This is a genuine experiment and not merely a vicarious attempt to gain new ground. The ground was prepared by means of a comprehensive market research survey of the suburb in question. It need not have been Hamburg. It could just as well have been a suburb of Munich, Frankfurt, Stuttgart or Düsseldorf.

Whether a city centre location might have been preferable to a suburban one is a matter of opinion. Maybe it would have. This is why the results of this particular venture need not be overestimated even though it is of special importance.

Even if the results are encouraging BP will change to building nothing else. Fully automatic self-service filling stations will merely be one of a variety of garages catering for every requirement.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 25 July 1970)

ON THE ROAD

Volkswagen lead

In the first six months of this year Volkswagen remained the most-sold marque on the home market. According to statistics published by the Flensburg motor vehicle registration office the 1,139,344 newly-registered saloon and estate cars fresh from the assembly lines included 291,267 Volkswagens.

The figures for other major manufacturers were: Opel 227,263, Ford 170,243, Audi-NSU 80,632, Renault 80,010, Daimler-Benz 71,084, Fiat of Italy 63,898, Simca 44,406, BMW/Glas 42,917, Peugeot 19,431, Citroën 14,951, daf 6,202, Alfa Romeo 4,408, Deutsche Fiat 4,070, Volvo 4,050 and Porsche 2,133. (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 30 July 1970)

Two million members

The third largest motoring organisation in the world, ADAC of Munich recently received the application to join of its two millionth member, a nineteen-year-old woman driver from Leinsweile in the Rhineland-Palatinate.

Three thousand new members join every day. Founded as the German Motorcyclists' Association in 1903 in Stuttgart, ADAC's original constitution provided for the organisation to be located in the president's home town.

In 1905 the presidency changed hands and the headquarters moved to Munich and in 1911, by which time car-owners formed the majority of members, the name was changed to the present *Allgemeiner Deutscher Automobil-Club*.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 25 July 1970)

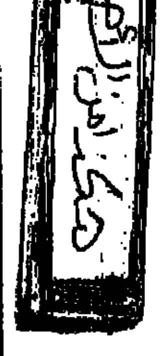
Speed limits

In view of the present accident rate," Minister of Transport Georg Leber has announced, an increase in the maximum permitted speed in built-up areas from fifty to sixty kilometres an hour (29 to 32 1/2 miles an hour) "cannot be considered."

These were his exact words in reply to a recommendation of a generally higher speed limit in built-up areas made by the Federal Republic Judges Association.

Herr Leber pointed out that the present limit of fifty is common to most European countries and has been incorporated in the new draft highway code approved by the Cabinet.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 25 July 1970)



Motorcycle comeback

From January to May 1970 the number of newly-registered motorcycles increased by 60.3 per cent over the corresponding period last year. The figures for May alone represent an increase of 80.8 per cent over 1969.

Heavy machines of 500 cc and over are also on the increase. They now account for one new registration in three, as opposed to one in four a year ago.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 25 July 1970)

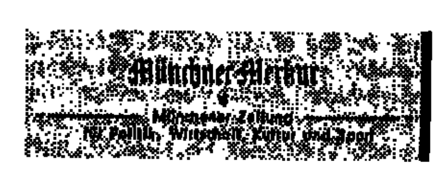
Poor vision

Six per cent, or 107,647 of the 1,794,124 people who applied for a driving test last year failed the sight test and had to call on an optician before being given their driving licences.

The hundred thousand who were faced with this additional hurdle included 1,076 whose eyesight was so poor that not even spectacles provided them with adequate vision, according to the Green Cross. (Frankfurter Neue Presse, 31 July 1970)

■ MODERN LIVING

Results of survey on religious attitudes take specialists by surprise



Wondering how religious people in this country really are, the Church section of Westdeutscher Rundfunk, the Cologne radio station, commissioned an Infratest survey.

The results still require careful analysis but the raw material of data has taken experts by surprise.

Sixty-seven per cent of those questioned felt they had links with the Church and a further seventeen per cent claimed to be interested in religious affairs.

Supplementary questions then went on to show that this surprisingly positive response (from the Church's point of view) is slightly exaggerated.

Only 26 per cent of the sample felt closely linked to the Church, the remainder classifying themselves as "fellow-travellers" for whom links with the Church consisted more of tradition and custom than of active commitment.

Roman Catholics, women and elderly people tend to have a more intensive emotional outlook on creed and Church. Young people and the better-educated in contrast tend to show objective interest in Church affairs.

The survey revealed that even strict believers and people closely linked with the Church feel more than ever that criticism of the Church as an institution can be considered legitimate.

Eighty-five per cent of Roman Catholics questioned voiced criticism of individual aspects of their own Church. Protestants appear to be more satisfied with theirs, only 73 per cent having critical comments to make.

Roman Catholics accuse their Church of being out of touch, backward, dictatorial, intolerant and of "demanding belief in things in which it is nowadays no longer possible to believe."

Protestants accuse their Church of neglecting welfare and also of "having proved a failure in the past."

Despite this massive criticism and the much-vaunted view that a Christian need not be a member of an organised denomination only seventeen per cent of those questioned have ever considered formally resigning from the Church.

Yet in most cases this step was not taken — for family reasons. Two reasons given were the children's schooling and vocational training.

Two per cent of the sample were determined nonetheless to resign from membership of the Church in the foreseeable future. They give as reasons "lack of interest in the Church" and "too heavy tithes."

The Church's right to a say in the individual's life is viewed in a variety of ways. The overwhelming majority of both Roman Catholics and protestants accept the idea of interdenominational marriages. Only the very pious see any cause for alarm in this phenomenon.

The general public has far less objection to the Church bringing its influence to bear on children's education, though. Although Protestants far less frequently go to Church than Roman Catholics they too send their children to children's services and teach them to pray.

Nine out of ten are also quite happy with compulsory religious instruction at school. Almost half those questioned would prefer their children to be provided with impartial information about the various creeds.

Eighty-three per cent of the sample believe in God or a higher being. Only half the population continue to believe in Christian doctrines such as that of life after death, however.

Peter Schroeder

(Münchner Merkur, 30 July 1970)

Ten thousand hemlines shake and drop

Mini, midi, maxi? Is this a question that is of any real importance? The debate on skirt lengths, triggered off once again by the fashion tsars on the Seine and the Tiber, is, if anything, an indication of the insecurity and subservience of women.

What talk can there be of equality of the sexes? Woman is subservient to the dictates of fashion. She cheerfully allows her appearance to be transformed into that of a scarecrow and the crown it all is then proud of being fashion-conscious.

Let the suffragettes rise again, albeit in miniskirts, and let them rise up in arms against the folly of a power- and money-mad minority who quietly laugh up their sleeves at the ease with which women can be led up the garden path.

Paris speaks and ten thousand hemlines shake and fall. Long live the textile industry, which exploits this stratagem to keep the tills ringing.

Admittedly, the manipulators make one mistake. Big business is a matter of gross turnover and minimum outlay. So in order to keep price rises to a minimum cheap materials are used.

This forms a pretty well seamless join with this country's chaotic economic policies. On the one hand appeals are made for the exercise of moderation, on the other the purchasing power of the fashion-conscious is a factor for speculation.

Already the first victims are parading the streets in the latest ghastly garb. Regardless of the catcalls of an incredulous public they endure the criticism of friends and husbands and indulge in an orgy of spending.

New fashions call for a new hair-do and accessories. Their objections to the government's declared intention of increasing direct taxes are short-lived. Even if their wage packets are slimmer is there any need for them to save on dress material?

No, they take it all, whether it be government tutelage or the dictates of fashion. And how is Lieschen Müller, the average German woman, to keep a cool head and resist the temptation to try out the latest fashions when the Chancellor's wife is one of the first to pose in a midi?

Let us cheerfully ignore fashion trends and show we have minds of our own. Long live mini! *Ute Lieske*

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 July 1970)

Men outnumber women under 30

Parents with daughters of marriageable age are still secretly worried lest their daughters fail to find a husband. Parents of grown-up sons, on the other hand, still feel that the world is their son's oyster and lucky the girl who catches him.

In point of fact the situation is the other way round at the moment. It is not the young woman but the young man who can thank his lucky stars that he has managed to find a wife. For years there has been a surplus of new-born boys.

This phenomenon of war-time and post-war years has continued to this day, a quarter of a century after VE Day.

Last year 464,432 boys and 439,026 girls were born in this country, a surplus of 25,000 boys. The 1968 figures were 498,202 and 471,623 respectively.

A survey conducted by Kiel population specialist Professor Jürgens on behalf of the Altmann computer marriage bureau of Hamburg outlines the outcome of this male superiority over the years.

Jürgens notes that for 3.5 million unmarried 25-year-old men there are only 2.8 million single women, whereas the figures for 25- to thirty-year-olds are a million single men and only 420,000 women.

It is understandable that the generation which had to face and deal with the much-vaunted woman surplus in the immediate post-war years has come to accept it as a normal state of affairs.

What is completely incomprehensible is that the whole of public opinion remains convinced of the existence of a surplus of marriageable women which of course, still exists in certain age-groups but as far as young people are concerned is a completely mistaken assumption.

It is incomprehensible that no one seems to take notice of what are no longer even new facts. Neither government nor industry, both of which are dependent on working women, nor politicians nor sociologists, both of whom are concerned with changing social values, nor researchers nor town-planners, concerned with setting sights for the future, appear to have devoted thought to the problem of how the shortage of women will one day affect the younger generation.

Yet it is quite conceivable that this fact alone may effect a change in the status of women, so affecting women's outlook on job, family and politics.

Will women, knowing that their prospects of finding a partner are even better, attach even less importance than now to vocational training? Will they, now that they have the choice, opt for the richest mate they can angle?

Will they then need to continue working in all that many instances? Will not their influence within the family increase and will not public opinion take an entirely new and different view of their desires and demands?

What, for that matter, will become of the men who fail to find a wife? Or will they make early applications to a computerised marriage bureau?

None of these questions can be answered as yet. They have been utterly neglected in all predictions for the much-mentioned year 2000. Yet unlike many a bold vision this population development is a reality that will have to be taken into account.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 25 July 1970)

NEWS IN BRIE

World Cup babies

The long football nights in Mexico yet have long-term consequ Statisticians surmise that suppor Franz Beckenbauer & Co will h perceptible influence on birth figur

An official of Baden-Württemberg statistics office has predicted a sh births for March 1971. Football, p ularly the long nights spent watching country's progress in the World Cu expected to have the opposite influ to the New York blackout a few y ago. (Hamburger Abendblatt, 30 Ju

Emotional upsets

Prospective teachers in a Volks (primary and ordinary second school), students of sociology, Germ studies and medicine are the most su tible to psychic disturbances. These d turbances affect the age group 20 to most severely.

For girl students the fourth semes and for boys the third semester seem be the most critical times.

These facts and figures emerge from surveys of Dr Mahler at the Frank University psychotherapeutic advice tre. Of the men at Frankfurt ten per have emotional disturbances and of th women fourteen per cent.

The most serious cause of the probl is worry about examinations and classwork marks, which form 65 per of the cases. This is shown by diffic in concentrating.

Twenty-six per cent complained of problems and difficulties in communic ing with the opposite sex. Other love-li problems brought nearly five per cent cases to the advisory board.

According to Dr Mahler of those w came for advice very few were sk seeking attention. Most had real pr lems. (DIE WELT, 16 July 19

Barbers' best friend

Roughly fifty per cent of German me wear their hair neither unduly sho nor unduly long, the Institute of Market ing Research concludes from a survey o 4,000 men.

Only eleven per cent prefer long ha and a mere two a close crop. Two p cent are not presented with the probl in any case, being bald, A further twe per cent are heading in the same dir tion.

As can be imagined the proportion long-maned men declines with increa age. In the fifteen to seventeen age gro 39 per cent have long hair and only tw per cent a close crop.

Despite appearances the long-man wash their hair more frequently th average, more offen go to barber's for th purpose and buy more hair crea lotions and shampoo.

For the shaving gear market they ar let-down, though. Many of them spor beard as well. (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeit für Deutschland, 30 July 19

Tearful meter maid

A 28-year-old Ludwigshafen busine man was fined 120 Marks for havi reduced a meter maid to tears. Sh wanted to book him for having dri along the pavement for seventy yards the centre of Mannheim. He yelled at h for so long that she burst into tears. Mannheim court fined him for havi insulted her by using the words "d grace" and "impertinence."

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 21 July 19

■ SPORT

Football belles draw the crowds despite Association ban

More and more football belles are putting the ball in the net, gaining supporters and support in the process. Is there no stopping the trend to women's football?

Has the time now come for women, who have long played handball, hockey and tennis and for two seasons now have even been allowed to run the gruelling 1,500 metres, to try their hand at club football?

It looks very much as though this is the case. What, for that matter, has ever stopped them? Why is the number of footballing belles now on the increase, not to mention the number of girls and women who are toying with the idea?

Recent years have seen not only a great number of reforms but also considerable improvements in individual freedom and a natural attitude towards participation of women.

Only a few decades ago a women's football team would have been out of the question, partly for aesthetic reasons, partly because of technical snags.

Even now there is still a fair amount of hullabaloo. The public expects a spectacle, something that is still much of a rarity. The players, incidentally, are generally between fifteen and twenty and some are married women.

There is not a state in the country that cannot boast a number of women's football teams, even though none are acknowledged by the Federal Republic Football Association. Critics reckon that women's football will never catch on to any great extent.

This, they maintain, is only natural, since a fast, fighting game like football takes energy and stamina and if it is to be played at all seriously calls for fitness and regular training.

Will women and girls stay on the ball? Will they, despite work or household chores or both, find the time and energy for a succession of tough encounters — even in appalling weather?

Admittedly, there is plenty of enthusiasm. Enthusiasm about something new has been proved to be effective for some time. But what then?

Should women succeed on a broad front in making inroads into this men's world the prospects would be interesting indeed.

Women already engage in virtually every sporting discipline with the exception (due to woman's weaker constitution and other factors) of ski-jumping, ice hockey, weight-lifting, wrestling, boxing, long-distance running, hurdles and marathon, hammer-throwing, hop, skip and jump and pole-vault.

Women's wrestling contests have been known to be held but they are perhaps not what Baron de Coubertin had in mind.

At present it looks as though the game played by eleven more or less talented women with a ball is sporadically gaining ground. Men form the overwhelming majority of spectators. Understandably enough.

Their response is also understandable: well-meant, interested onlooking mixed with bursts of laughter depending on the play.

This is not only discourteous but also unsporting. It shows that the outlook of the average spectator is "Let's look and see what the girls get up to!"

What other response could be expected? The weaker sex is still busy trying to eliminate male prejudice

In Ferrari stadium, Genoa, a pseudo-national team from this country played an English national team not long ago and lost 5-1. The Federal Republic team was merely a team from Bad Neuenahr, near Bonn, and anything but a sporting elite.



An 18,000 crowd saw this match between two women's football teams from Augsburg and Landau at Kaiserslautern early this year. It preceded a Federal league fixture. (Photo: Horstmüller)

The Bad Neuenahr eleven only started playing football six months ago. The English team, in contrast, consisted of a side selected from the seven best clubs in the country. Every woman in England's colours had played football for at least three years.

Even if it were to be given the blessing of the all-powerful Football Association women's football in this country would need intensive training.

The crux of the matter is, however, whether there will ever be enough women and girls willing to play more than the occasional match, always at the ready to don their boots and above all skilled enough in technique to provide highlights and fine football.

A young lady who no doubt knows what she is talking about, Sandie Shaw, the English pop star, once commented that "Any queue of men can be broken up by throwing a football among them." It is doubtful whether a football thrown into a crowd of women will ever have the same effect.

The FA's main argument is that football is too tough for the weaker sex. Yet this is probably not the only reason why it stymies efforts to gain official recognition for women's football, leaving the field clear for private managers. "They are afraid we will draw the crowds," the women boldly assert.

It remains to be seen how long the FA can maintain its ban on member clubs allowing women to use their pitches. Maybe the FA would like to wait until a general breakthrough occurs.

Gerd Hippmann

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 29 July 1970)

'Stern' sponsors Olympic competition for young people

Relying on the power of comparison Dieter Eckardt compares Hamburg's Most Beautiful Grandma contest and a Most Beautiful Washerwoman competition actually held in Berlin with his own Young People Train scheme.

Eckardt is an advertising specialist with an illustrated weekly boasting a circulation of over a million. He is in charge of a project entitled the *Stern* School and Sport Foundation.

This long-winded name cannot hide the fact that the initiators hope to emulate the success of *Stern*'s Young Researchers competition.

"The Federal Youth Games," Eckardt says by way of explanation, "are no longer adequate. Above all they no longer provide any impetus for competitive sport."

What is more, school sport is not as highly rated as it ought to be. Take, for instance, the current grotesque argument as to whether sport should remain a compulsory subject at the senior level of secondary schools.

Politicians cheerfully wash their hands of the whole business, pointing out how much leeway sport is allowed in this country. They talk as though everything were served on a plate.

At this rate it will not be long before this country toys with the dreadful phrase "children's sport schools" current in the German Democratic Republic.

State neglect leaves a vacuum that private enterprise is free to fill, in this case an illustrated magazine. This will be the second season of the Young People Train for the Olympics competition.

The organisers expect 3,500 competitors. The finals are to be held in Berlin from 24 to 28 September.

Competitors must qualify for a trip to Berlin in state heats held between mid-June and early September. Four disciplines, athletics, swimming, gymnastics and volleyball, are now involved.

This year the finals will be staged as team events. They are not intended to compete with national youth championships in the various disciplines.

Teamwork is to be the keynote, Dieter Eckardt says. Yet it could well be asked how discoveries are to be made within this framework.

Talent-spotting is no longer the romantic, hit-and-miss business it used to be.

Memoirs and life stories of prominent sportsmen of the none too distant past used often to contain a fairy-tale element, such as "How the fisher lad from Illingen became a world record sprinter . . ."

The fisher lad in question was Heinz Fütterer. It is now inconceivable to all intents and purposes that a youngster should start competitive sport at the age of eighteen and go on to become a world champion and Olympic gold-medallist like Czech long-distance runner Emil Zatopek.

Horst Planert, Federal swimming coach, is cited as a beneficiary of the *Stern* competition, as a result of which eight to ten promising young swimmers have come to light, the existence of whom had yet to come to his attention.

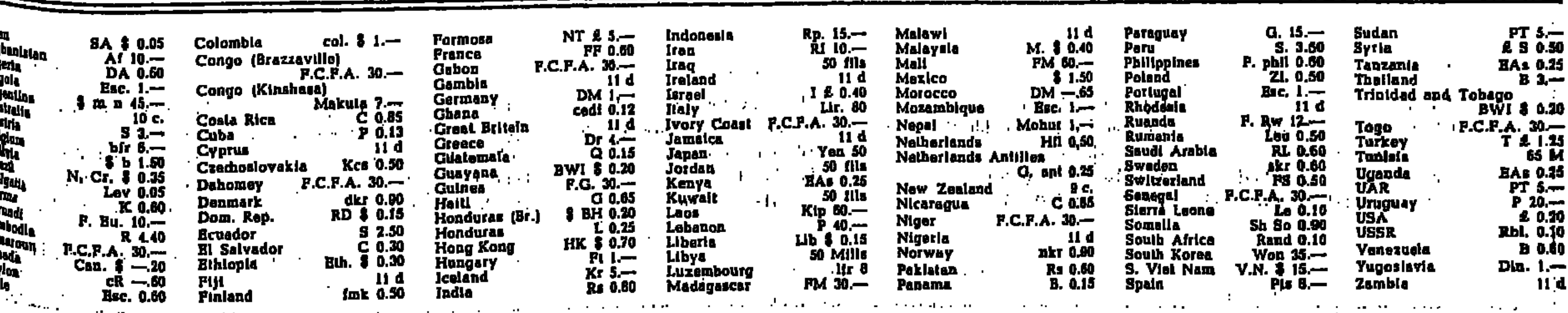
In 1969 one of Planert's protégés won a cup in Berlin. Udo Lenarczyk of Max Ritter school, Saarbrücken, was the fastest crawl swimmer, winning a small grant — 1,000 Marks towards his fees at the renowned boarding school for swimmers.

Otherwise prizes are awarded according to a prearranged scale. Winners take home 1,000 Marks, runners-up 750 Marks and third places 500 Marks, to be spent on sporting equipment or coaching fees.

Elsewhere at least there can be no doubt that a newspaper definitely can start the ball rolling in the world of sport. Decades ago a London newspaper first sponsored a London-Peking rally, something really spectacular for those days.

The financial support of a London Sunday paper was in no small measure responsible for Sir Francis Chichester's lone circumnavigation of the globe.

The best example of press sponsorship of this kind is probably the Tour de France, which was initiated in 1903 by the predecessor of the present sporting daily *L'Equipe*. (DIE WELT, 25 July 1970)



Aden	SA $ 0.05	Colombia	col. $ 1.—	Formosa	NT $ 5.—	Indonesia	Rp. 15.—	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	G. 15.—	Sudan	PT 5.—
Afghanistan	Af 10.—	Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—	France	FF 0.60	Iran	Rl 10.—	Malaysia	M. $ 0.40	Peru	S. 3.60	Syria	£ S 0.50
Algeria	DA 0.60	Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—	Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Iraq	50 fils	Mali	FM 60.—	Philippines	P. phil 0.60	Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Angola	Esc. 1.—	Costa Rica	C 0.85	Gambia	11 d	Ireland	11 d	Mexico	$ 1.50	Poland	Zl. 0.50	Thailand	B 3.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—	Cuba	P 0.13	Germany	DM 1.—	Israel	I £ 0.40	Morocco	DM —.65	Portugal	Esc. 1.—	Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Australia	10 c.	Cyprus	11 d	Ghana	cedi 0.12	Italy	Lir. 80	Mozambique	Esc. 1.—	Rhodesia	11 d	Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Austria	S 3.—	Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50	Great Britain	11 d	Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Nepal	Mohur 1.—	Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—	Turkey	T £ 1.25
Belgium	bfr 6.—	Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Greece	Dr 4.—	Jamaica	11 d	Netherlands	Hfl 0.50	Rumania	Leu 0.50	Tunisia	65 M
Bolivia	$ b 1.50	Denmark	dkr 0.90	Guatemala	Q 0.15	Japan	Yen 50	Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25	Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60	Uganda	EAs 0.25
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35	Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15	Guayana	BWI $ 0.20	Jordan	50 fils	New Zealand	9 c.	Sweden	skr 0.60	UAR	PT 5.—
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05	Ecuador	S 2.50	Guinea	F.G. 30.—	Kenya	EAs 0.25	Nicaragua	C 0.65	Switzerland	FS 0.50	Uruguay	P 20.—
Burma	K 0.60	El Salvador	C 0.30	Haiti	G 0.65	Kuwait	50 fils	Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—	USA	£ 0.20
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—	Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30	Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20	Laos	Kip 60.—	Nigeria	11 d	Sierra Leone	Le 0.10	USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Cambodia	R 4.40	Fiji	11 d	Honduras	L 0.25	Lebanon	P 40.—	Norway	nkr 0.90	Somalia	Sh So 0.90	Venezuela	B 0.60
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Finland	fmk 0.50	Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70	Liberia	Lib $ 0.15	Pakistan	Rs 0.60	South Africa	Rand 0.10	Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20			Hungary	Ft 1.—	Libya	50 Mills	Panama	B. 0.15	South Korea	Won 35.—	Zambia	11 d
Ceylon	cR —.60			Iceland	Kr 5.—	Luxembourg	lfr 8			S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—		
Chile	Esc. 0.60			India	Rs 0.60	Madagascar	FM 30.—			Spain	Pts 8.—		